

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub D (3)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub. Sec. D

VOLUME NO. 3

SERIALS 117
THRU
180

File No:

65-15734-8 Sub D

Re:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 2-13-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
117	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER CLIPPING	2	2		
118	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER CLIPPING	3	3		
119	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN NEWS-CLIPPING	2	2		
120	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	1	1		
121	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	4	4		
122	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	1	1		
123	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	2	2		
124	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	3	3		
125	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	3	3		
126	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	2	2		
127	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	1	1		
128	6-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN-NEWS-CLIPPING	1	1		

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*Jan Jig*File No: 65-15348 Sub DRe: Nathan ROSENBERGDate: 2-13-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
129	7-13-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	2	2		
130	7-13-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
131	7-20-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	3	3		
132	7-23-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
133	7-22-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
134	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
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137	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
138	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
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140	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
141	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		

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142	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
143	7-29-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
144	8-3-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
145	8-24-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	2	4		
146	8-31-53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		
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152	1-18-54	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	4	4		
153	1-18-54	NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEWS CLIPPING	1	1		

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155	2-8-54	National Guardian News Clipping	2	2		
156	2-8-54	National Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
157	2-8-54	National Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
158	2-22-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
159	2-22-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	3	3		
160	3-1-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	5	5		
161	3-1-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
162	3-1-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
163	3-8-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	1	1		
164	3-22-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	2	2		
165	3-15-54	Natl Guardian News Clipping	1	1		

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			Actual	Released		
166	3-5-54	NATIONAL GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS	2	2		
167	3-29-54	NAT'L GUARD NEWS CLIP	1	1		
168	3-29-54	NAT'L GUARD NEWS CLIP	3	3		
169	4-12-54	NAT'L GUARD NEWS CLIP	1	1		
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177	6-7-54	NAT'L GUARD NEWS CLIP	1	1		

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U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

See also Nos.

Sub files this H

*65-15348
Main Office
Question*

*File file "D"
Section 5
Series 112
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Approved
11/20*

16 NATIONAL GUARDIAN

BY ONE WHO FOUGHT BACK

The Guardian and the Rosenbergs

By Emanuel H. Bloch
Chief Rosenberg Defense Counsel

TODAY the Rosenberg Story is known in every corner of the world. But I remember very well those grim days of March, 1951, following the trial and sentence, when every avenue of information and publicity suddenly closed.

With the slamming of the door of the Death House on the Rosenbergs, a conspiracy of silence settled on the press. Our great newspapers which, during the trial, had seized eagerly upon every propaganda release of the prosecution, closed their pages to all news about the victims. From the Government's point of view and from the point of view of

JOHN T. McMANUS, Treasurer
Bellrage Fight-Back Fund
17 Murray Street, New York 7

Dear John McManus: Count me in on the Bellrage FIGHT-BACK FUND. Enclosed is my fighting contribution for \$1.

Send me copies of Cedric Bellrage's NOT FOR SALE (Fight-Back Fund Pamphlet No. 1.) Price 10 copies, 50c; (1 stamp OK); 25 copies, \$1.

Name

Address

RESORTS

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *The National Guardian*

DATED JUN 29 1953

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JUN 14 1953
FBI NEW YORK

June 29, 1953

its ally, the press, the Rosenbergs were as good as dead. The next news item would be the announcement of their execution.

To us of the defense, this was a desperate situation indeed. The Rosenbergs and their family had no money—no money at all—to pay even the out-of-pocket expenses of appeal. If the press was closed to us, what chance did we have for raising through public subscription the thousands of dollars needed?

This deadly conspiracy to forget the Rosenbergs was shattered by the NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

I SHALL never forget my talks with Cedric Belfrage, Jim Aronson and John McManus. With that beautiful clarity of mind which makes the GUARDIAN irreplaceable, they saw the meaning of this attack upon an obscure engineer and his wife. The Rosenberg Case, which had died in all the great papers, came alive in the GUARDIAN. To the GUARDIAN is due the credit of first showing to the world what the world now recognizes as a barefaced, political frame-up.

The clique which, against the con-

science of mankind, executed the Rosenbergs, are equally bent on silencing the NATIONAL GUARDIAN for the role it played in their defense. That is the meaning of the attack upon the GUARDIAN's editor, Cedric Belfrage. The thousands of readers of the GUARDIAN who have



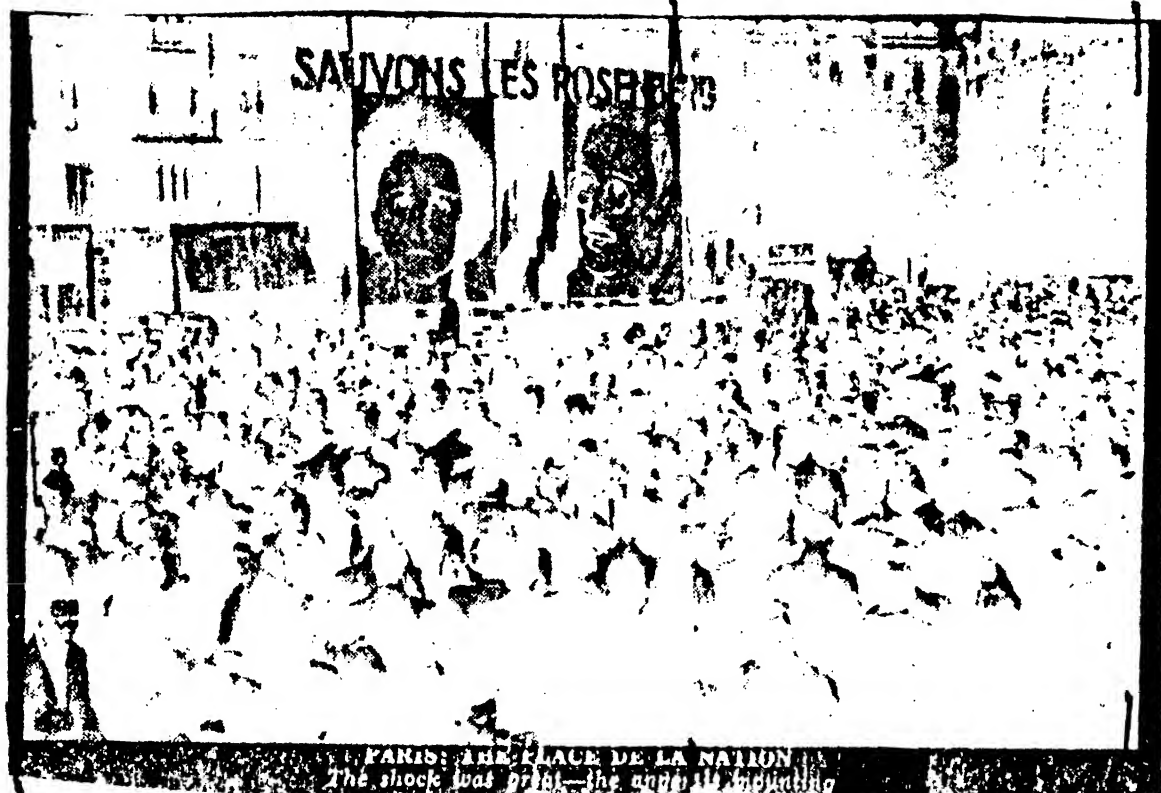
made possible the Rosenberg defense must recognize this linkage of the two cases.

I appeal to you to contribute to the Belfrage Fight-Back Fund as generously as you contributed to the fight to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN

FROM PARIS

France never saw such a torrent of protest



PARIS: THE PLACE DE LA NATION
The shock was great—the anger mounting

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GUARDIAN special correspondent

PARIS, June 20

GRIEF is giving place to indignation and mounting anger. For the last few weeks particularly, France had been swept by a torrent of protest hardly ever equaled before.

To many French minds the Rosenberg case recalled another trial in which legal murder was loudly advocated, against reason and justice, as a propitiatory sacrifice to fear and hatred. But while in the battle for and against Dreyfus France was torn in two, in the appeal for the lives of the Rosenbergs, France—so divided on many other subjects—found itself united.

U. S. NEEDS "CLEMENCY":

The shock, therefore, is tremendous. Grave concern is expressed by U.S. supporters who had hoped against hope Washington would be clear-sighted enough to spare its friends abroad what they considered the most tragic blunder.

In its June 4 issue **NATIONAL GUARDIAN** published a small cartoon which has proved prophetic: Uncle Sam, carrying a placard with the word "Clemency." This sums up the present situation in a few words could. For now it is the rulers of the mighty U.S.—despite their arrogance which led them to shout world opinion clamoring for justice—who will henceforward, in the long run, have to beg the peoples of the world

for clemency.

In a front-page editorial tonight Hubert Beuve-Méry, editor of the influential conservative daily *Le Monde*, wrote:

"Seldom will a criminal trial have shown with more hostility, solemnity and cruelty the precariousness of human judgment. Neither the best-founded doubts as to the scope of guilt, nor the obvious disproportion of the sentence, nor the firm-

ness of a judge heedful of the scruples in his mind and the revolt in his conscience; nor the amazing courage of the condemned [couple], submitted until the last minute to appalling blackmail; nor the protest of millions of men and women, the supplications of the highest moral and religious authorities on this side of the Atlantic, have been able to change the course of destiny.

June 29, 1953

of a whole world, ordered the execution. Last night, as the tragic news was sweeping through Paris, indignant crowds began to mill along the boulevards, down the Rue Royale to Place de la Concorde, at a corner of which, facing the Champs Elysées, the U.S. Embassy proudly stands.

Its white building looked like a besieged fortress. Surrounded by a huge array of steel-helmeted police—armed with tommy-guns and tear-gas grenades, supplied with radio cars and every device for up-to-date street warfare, spreading their dark, menacing cordon far along the Champs Elysées—this embassy of a nation which claims to lead the Western world as its most powerful country was certainly "not a sign of strength but of weakness," as *Le Monde* said, last night of the execution itself.

THE PRICE OF PROTEST: Despite the impressive police array, crowds walked sadly up the wide avenue; many, swept by indignation, shouted their protest. Angry crowds were swept back from the Concorde toward the Rue Royale and the Madeleine Church. There the police swung their clubs; some fired shots, at least one young man fell, a 19-year-old worker named Victor Cocchi. Seriously wounded—one shot in the groin, one in the arm—he was carried to hospital.

Thus even before Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in the electric chair, young, generous French blood had been shed in Paris—shed by police protesting the U.S. Embassy from popular protest.

Yet the convictions, across the ocean, of a young unknown couple had suddenly restored to the French people the only unanimity they had known for a long, long time. The execution of the Rosenbergs may prove a severe defeat for the whole Atlantic coalition.

THE FORTRESS: This is why clemency will be hard to obtain for those who, in the face

FREE MORTON SOBELL!

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead.

But Morton Sobell, convicted in the same trial whose evidence the Supreme Court admits it has never read—Morton Sobell is alive, condemned to jail for 30 years, a life sentence.

Alive? He is on Alcatraz, that logged-in rock in San Francisco Bay, a Devil's Island so bad that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons urges that it be closed down.

But he keeps Morton Sobell there.

Why? For exactly the same reason they kept a telephone line open to the execution chamber in Sing Sing until the deed was done: they hoped that the Rosenbergs would "co-operate."

Today, those whom Manny Bloch called the "animals" in Washington know that there is only one thing that will lay the ghosts of the Rosenbergs—a "confession" from Morton Sobell.

Does anyone think today that the "animals" who killed the innocent parents of two young children will refrain from physical torture to justify their deed of murder?

The Rosenbergs were in the world limelight and were visited constantly. Under those circumstances the "animals" could no more use physical torture than Hitler could use it against Dimitroff in the Reichstag Fire Trial 20 years ago.

But Morton Sobell is at a place where normal routine has the announced purpose of frightening hardened criminals out of committing deeds that might get them sent there. If ordinary prisons enforce punishments so brutal as to provoke the desper-

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ate rebellions that shook the nation last year, what must be the horrors of Alcatraz?

The "animals" need a confession from Sobell now.

What are they doing to Morton Sobell?

Decent America — and two weeks ago in Washington and New York we thrilled to learn how much there is of decent America—must free Sobell!

That is the first payment on our debt to the Rosenbergs. And to Morton Sobell's wife, the mother of two children, who put aside the fight for her own loved one, to work for the lives of Ethel and Julie.

To free Morton Sobell means to expose the frame-up and vindicate the name of the Rosenbergs as Sacco and Vanzetti were vindicated. It means to compel the Supreme Court to

read the record of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

Morton Sobell is the Tom Mooney of our day.

Let us go to the people and remind them that the Supreme Court would have let Mooney die—but the people saved him and in time proved him innocent.

The fight for Tom Mooney helped bring a New Deal to America.

The fight for Morton Sobell can help bring peace to America—for his trial was entirely a product of the cold war.

For his sake and for ours, let us not wait 23 years as Tom Mooney had to wait.

First of all—GET SOBELL OFF ALCATRAZ!

DEMAND THAT THE SUPREME COURT READ THE RECORD!

FREE MORTON SOBELL!

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California

1,500 in final Los Angeles vigil

By Gene Richards

GUARDIAN staff correspondent

LOS ANGELES

NEWS THAT the Rosenbergs had been killed came to Los Angeles as 1,500 maintained a vigil inside the Embassy Auditorium and a few "counter-pickets" stood outside behind a row of policemen shouting: "Fry the Jews!"

During the final week there had been a prayer watch at the Los Angeles Federal Bldg., a round-the-clock vigil at the San Francisco Post Office Bldg., an open air rally in Oakland's City Hall Plaza. Telephone chain campaigns for protests and funds to carry on were on a scale never equaled here.

TRUTH MARCHES ON: Advertisements calling for clemency appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, Palo Alto Times and L'Italia, San Rafael Independent Journal, and a number of L.A. papers. Paid spot announcements urging listeners to telephone the

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1814

June 29, 1953
THE STRATEGY OF TERROR
Why were the Rosenbergs selected?

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DATED JUN 29 1953
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By Elmer Bendiner

ON June 25, 1950, the Korean War began.

On July 21, 1950, FBI men raided the apartment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in New York.

The events were joined by more than their coincidental timing in a turbulent summer. From the start the Rosenbergs were tried on a world stage and, though the grand design was not apparent at all points, it is clear looking backward now that there was more in Judge Kaufman's courtroom than the fight for two lives. There was a global policy at work: a strategy of terror.

TWO FRONTS: On March 31, 1951, U.S. troops were at the 38th Parallel. India's Nehru had opened informal talks with Peking. On April 2, British Foreign Secy. Herbert Morrison said: "This is the psychological moment to end the war." On April 3 Gen. Ridgway led tanks and infantry regiments of two U.S. divisions across the parallel. The offensive was on.

On April 5, 1951, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, blaming the Rosenbergs for the dead in Korea, sentenced them to the electric chair.

After that, though the tragedy and heroism of the Rosenberg family wrung many hearts, the case never ceased to be political. Its ups and downs kept time with history.

AN EARLIER WAR: It was not the first time that criminal courts in the U.S. had figured as a cot in state-manship. In 1916, when the U.S. was on the brink of another war, there was another case seemingly designed to ready the nation for blood, break the resistance to war. In those days labor was at the core of the resistance. The victims to be offered up were labor leaders Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. A suitcase bomb had exploded at a San Francisco Preparedness Day parade killing 10, injuring 40. Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment; Mooney to death. Mooney proved he was at least a mile away from the bombing scene at the time.

The U.S. needed allies, and world opinion mobilized in demonstrations at embassies throughout the world, weighed heavily against the terror and shock effect Mooney's death might have on reluctant labor at home.

President Wilson appointed a commission (which included Felix Frankfurter) and on the basis of its report

...stayed off Mooney's execution, then commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. After that the fight for Mooney grew until it won the allegiance of the nation's leading newspapers and legislators, and "Free Tom Mooney" was a slogan for virtually every union at a time when labor was growing in numbers and power. In 1939 California elected Gov. Olson on a pledge to par-

...the courts. On July 31, 1927, 11 days before the scheduled execution, 10,000 marched on New York's City Hall. (On June 14, 1953, some 13,000 ringed the White House.) Ten thousand more demonstrated on Boston Common. Cigar workers in Florida, miners in Pennsylvania, barbers in New York struck or threatened to strike. (That was a key difference; U.S. labor for



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI and NICOLA SACCO

The test of human greatness

don Mooney. Mooney came out with the tide of a flowering New Deal and the fight against world fascism.

WARNING TO DISSENTERS: In 1920 there was another occasion for the strategy of terror. The U.S. was moving swiftly to secure its place in the world, truly won in war. At home big business had opened a corresponding offensive against labor; the witch-hunters of the Palmer raids were riding. The times seemed to require an execution to shake the nation's spirit.

The victims chosen were two anarchists, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, and Nicola Sacco, a shoemaker. Pretext for the frame-up was a hold-up. As in the Rosenberg case, it seemed by design that the victims should be of a minority, politically and by their ancestry; that they should be dissenters who might serve as a warning to all dissent at home and abroad.

WORLD PROTEST: Like the Rosenbergs, the case plumbed the depths of its victims and revealed the two as examples of such moving heroism that it rocked the world in unintended ways. For seven years the case went through

the most part stood silently by throughout the long battle for the Rosenbergs.)

On Aug. 5, a week before the execution, there was a general strike in Paris and other strikes in Berlin, London, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Stockholm, Munich, Athens, Winnipeg.

THE KICKBACK: The tempo mounted in the last week, with 50,000 demonstrating in New York. When the execution was postponed to Aug. 23, 20,000 went on strike in Chicago and police fired on demonstrators. Cairo, Panama, Brussels, Manila joined the movement. Police attacked a crowd of 50,000 in Boston on the same day that Swiss police killed one and wounded 25 other demonstrators in Geneva. Throughout the world there were 60,000,000 demonstrators in action the day before the execution. Afterward, 150,000 in Paris fought police at barricades before the U.S. Embassy. In Boston, 250,000 marched through pouring rain at the funeral.

The terror kicked back; the world handed in its verdict on the government and the individuals who shared responsibility for the victims' death: guilty. The U.S. had used terror, and

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had failed to stun either its own people or the world to silence.

MASTER'S STRONG HAND: When in the first flush of the Korean War the U.S. resolved again upon terror, it chose the Rosenbergs.

The U.S. in two world wars had come to master the capitalist half of the world. What then was the need for terror? Labor at home was organized, but with a good percentage of its leaders effectively captured by governmental policy, it needed little terrorizing. An unorganized peace movement needed it, more, perhaps. The allies overseas, stirring uneasily amid their junior partnerships; the colonies, restless under new ownership; a world driven unwillingly into the Korean War and eager to make peace—here the evidence of a strong hand seemed to be needed. The British had been pointedly warned in editorials by leading newspapers that their softness toward dissenters was a dangerous fault.

WORLD STIRRED AGAIN: The leading anti-communist nation, which had shown itself unafraid to use the atom-bomb against the Japanese and jellied gasoline against Koreans, was now preparing to put two of its own American dissenters to death.

Yet the terror stirred the world rather than numbed it. Again the condemnation of humanity was brought upon the U.S. From almost every capital came protests in the thousands. The Pope and Archbishops, statesmen, poets, artists, scientists, generals, legislators and above all trade unionists pleaded, demonstrated, marched, shouted for justice and mercy.

ONE MAN'S CHOICE: In the week set for the execution, the U.S. seemed to be yielding to the world's demand for peace and preparing to sign a truce in Korea.

No one could know what went on in the secret session of the U.S. Supreme Court on Saturday, June 13, when they considered the Rosenbergs' final appeal for a stay of execution. But when they reconvened on Thursday and Friday in special session, the justices pronounced the Rosenbergs' doom in lawyers' terms which seemed shockingly irrelevant. Atty. Gen. Brownell, pressing eagerly for their death, seemed at last to abandon legal disguises and expose a political strategy.

The question hanging over all Washington officialdom during the last suspenseful week was this: to appease the people of the world or bludgeon them. In the end the President enunciated the policy of the bludgeon and inflicted two more casualties of the war.

DISPATCH FROM LONDON

The Rosenberg Case united long-time foes

GUARDIAN special correspondents

LONDON, June 20
ON the night of June 19-20 the ban on processions near the House of Commons was defied by a far bigger demonstration than the one against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. As Big Ben began to toll 1 a.m., a strong clear voice rang out: "The Rosenbergs are about to die. We will stand in two minutes' silence."

The crowd, which had been kept moving by police standing in serried ranks across the entrance to Downing St., stood stock still facing the police and remained so as they moved menacingly forward. Out of the stillness rose a voice in prayer from a man kneeling in the street. Then a lone man's voice started "Joe Hill"; at the line "I never died," said he, there were sounds of weeping but the volume of singing filled Whitehall strong and resonant. Silence fell again; the police pushed forward, but the crowd did not stir until it heard: "We will now go forward. Tomorrow in Hyde Park at 3 p.m."

MIDNIGHT MARCH: The hundreds of people moved off in a slow, measured march along Whitehall, up the Strand and to the tiny Committee office backing on Covent Garden where the fruit market was beginning its day. People streamed into the office or waited below in the dark street for confirmation of the execu-

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GUARDIAN ANGELS
WANTED. Volunteers to help with office work, with or without typing. Half days, whole days, hours, regularly each week. Angels please call GUARDIAN, WORTH 4-3880.



LONDON'S GROSVENOR SQUARE

It was like this all through Europe

lions.

When police came later to demand why the organizers had not announced this route and march, the organizers were able to say in all good faith it was nothing to do with them. The demonstration was spontaneous.

LAST EFFORTS: Demonstrations in the last days were some of the largest seen since Spanish Civil War days. On the bleak night of June 17-18, after mass meetings in Hyde Park, people had gone to the House of Commons and stayed there in a long queue till the House rose at midnight, to ask more MP's to intercede. On the last night, Committee members went to Churchill's country place, Chartwell, at 11 p.m. but were not allowed in. A typed refusal to intercede was sent out to them in reply to their pencilled note urging "the only man who can save this young couple" to telephone Eisenhower. Other groups wired the Queen urging her to ask Eisen-

hower for a reprieve. Earlier on the night of the 19th, 3,000 demonstrators, stopped by police, on a march from Hyde Park toward 10 Downing St., sat down in Regent St. chanting: "Save the Rosenbergs!" A national deputation to the U.S. Embassy, on Wednesday got this reply from Third Secy. McClelland: "We are not interested in the moral issue. We want to uncover the communist conspiracy, and they can save their skins if they squeal."

DOES U.S. KNOW? GUAR-

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THERE WAS GRIEF AND LOVE AND ANGER

The death and the funeral of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

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NEW YORK	

By Elmer Bendiner

THE CLOCK on the General-Edison Tower at Union Square measured out the last hour of the Rosenbergs' lives for close to 10,000 New Yorkers jammed shoulder to shoulder, almost filling the long block on 17th St. that runs from Broadway west to Fifth Avenue.

Around the world people were in motion and looking for an answering stir in the Rosenbergs' home town. They wanted a sign that Americans knew the day's grim meaning.

There had been no time for rallying calls in the press or leaflets to be handed out at subways. One New Yorker telephoned another, and radio bulletins told the story throughout the afternoon. The square itself was fenced off with a maze of wooden barriers. The speaker's stand stood empty and guarded by police. The Park Dept. which controls the square had issued no permit.

THE CLOCK: Crowds, gathering at six o'clock, were guided to 17th St. and Broadway. A loud truck's loud speakers sent the speeches echoing among the office buildings as in a canyon. None read a text. The words, moods, in many cases the tears of each speaker precisely reflected the feelings of the crowd. The people watched the clock's hands wheel slowly toward eight.

News photographers, hung from the fire escapes. An occasional heckler shouted, but he seemed lost among the 10,000 angry, tense people who until the last second seemed unwilling to believe that the Rosenbergs would be killed before the meeting's end. Leon Straus of the Intl. Fur and Leather Workers told them, "You are the conscience of America."

Rev. Harold Williamson, Negro minister of the Church of the Rugged Cross, said: "If I'd refuse to fight for the Rosenbergs I'd consider myself less than a minister, less than a man." An Ethel and Julius will rise up for every hair in their heads.

A FLEDGE: William Patterson, chairman of the Civil

Rights Congress, called not for a prayer but a pledge to save America. The crowd pledged with raised hands. Author Howard Fast plined the guilt on President Eisenhower and called him "blood-thirsty." Albert Kahn, author of The Great Conspiracy, said: "It is those who want to kill them who are traitors to America."

At 7:45 David Altman, chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, took the microphone. His words came quickly but heavily charged with tragedy and anger. From the crowd, now running from wall to wall in the street, came roars. A police lieutenant told a committee member: "Tell him he better not talk like that."

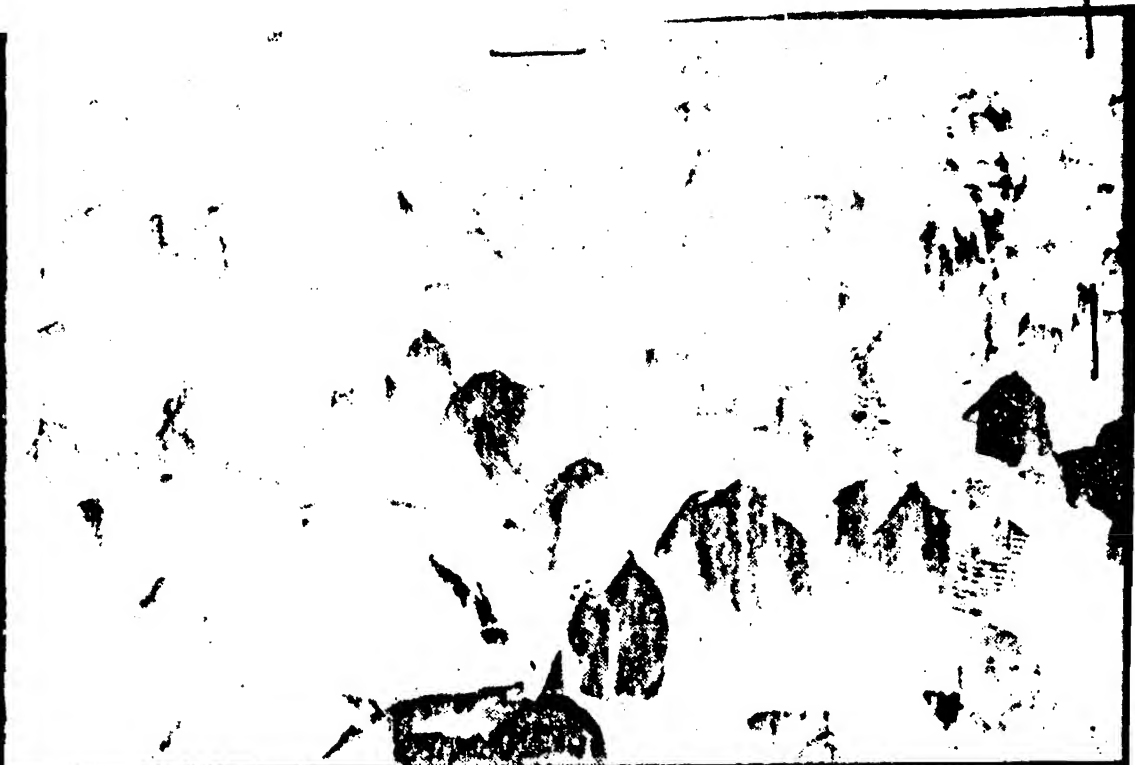
At two minutes before eight the meeting's chairman, Norma Aronson, announced: "The Rosenbergs are in the execution chamber."

GO DOWN, MOSES: Ten thousand people were crying, some quietly against the wall with heads in hands, some with heads up, unabashedly, weeping. The chairman called for two minutes of silence but the crying filled the canyon. At 8 p.m. a singer of the People's Artists began: "In memory of the Rosenbergs."

At that point a wall filled the street as if 10,000 people were in agony. It was piercing but dissolved in singing as People's Artists led in "Go Down, Moses." Let my people go.

Before the song was over police ordered the sound truck's power turned off, allowed it on again only for the words: "Meeting adjourned." Police ceased and the crowd slowly toward Fifth Ave. They came out of 17th St. in a tremendous stream, unwilling to disband. In most cases grief had already given way to anger. Slowly, solemnly, many thousands of the crowd marched down Fifth Ave. to 14th St., then eastward, blocking up the cry: "Long live the Rosenbergs."

WITHOUT FEAR: Police tried breaking the crowd up along the route but the procession reformed and solemnly paraded without authority but without fear of the police, to



NEW YORK: 17TH STREET OFF UNION SQUARE
The cops roped off the square—grief had no permit



"GOD HELP ME, I HAD TWO CHILDREN."
Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg comforted by Emanuel Bloch (L.) and doctor at cemetery.

Kidderbocker Village where the Rosenbergs lived, then through the East Side to Futers Square Park. It was hard to estimate the number as thousands filed through the streets. In the park they sang again: "Go Down, Moses" and the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

The funeral

The mood of mingled grief, love and anger was seen again at Brooklyn's I. J. Morris Funeral Home on Saturday night. At 8 p.m. the Rosenbergs, brought out of prison, lay in state. A file of people began a procession around their casket that went unbroken throughout the night and on to 1:30 p.m. on Sunday.

An honor guard of eight stood four-hour tours of duty through the night. They wore skull caps and held U.S. flags. Most people came into the chapel quietly, straightening their clothes to be presentable.

as at a solemn peak in their lives.

A few came out of curiosity or in half, some after a gay evening in town. Even the seemed changed in the Rosenbergs' presence. Their laughter died. There were no desecrations.

FLATBUSH SIEGE: By 2 p.m. on Sunday a military maneuver had been effected in East Flatbush, a neighborhood of small brick homes and stores. Two hundred uniformed police took over the area. Plainclothesmen swarmed. Authorities declared that subversive squads would take down licence numbers of all cars in the neighborhood. But by car, bus and train, crowds poured in. The police sectored them off, isolated groups on a dozen different corners, guarded crossings carefully to complete one stratagem; keep the crowd from getting together.

It was the year's hottest day (84 degrees); the corners were shadeless but 12,000 people stood for hours in the sun. Many of them were old men and women; they would not leave. Rooftops, porches, fire escapes were jammed. People waited quietly, without impatience, clearly not to see but to share their feelings.

JULIUS' FAMILY: Only 340 were admitted to the little chapel where the services were held. Julius' family were there, except for his children. Ethel's family were not.

Inside, the baskets lay amid flags and flowers, before a small stage. The speakers on Sunday's aftermath echoed the grief of Friday night but, in most cases, the wall of pain had stiffened into considered, angry determination. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, said:

"I never knew the Rosenbergs and most of us here never knew them. But we were brothers because they wanted the same kind of world for their children that all of us want for ours. They were hos-

tages for all of us. . . . I want to say something to the family in this hour of their great grief. They are the custodians of the Rosenberg name which will live for many centuries. They must be proud. Never before have so many tens of millions in so many lands fought for human lives."

IDEALS REMAIN: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, who along with other clergymen had made a final personal appeal to the President for clemency, told the angry mourners:

"Juridically we did not succeed. Spiritually we did succeed. We succeeded in remaining true to our ideals of mercy and justice."

"Our work is not finished. First we must ascertain and publish the truth. Second, we must bind up the wounds. Third, we must eschew hatred and forsake rancor. We who won the spiritual victory as we fought for their lives, must not succumb to spiritual defeat, but must forbear to assail those who took their lives. Let us not vituperate those who pronounced the verdict. Let us at least give them credit for this much—they did what they thought was right."

The audience, who had called the verdict "murder" were unwilling to be charitable to those who upheld it or enforced it. Murmurs rang around the chapel and some cried: "No, no." Others shushed their friends to a decorous quiet. (The press referred to this as hissing.) The rabbi continued:

"We must not permit any ground for accusations that we who fought for clemency are remiss in our American citizenship. We have nothing to gain by America's injury. We gain when America gains and we lose when America loses."

GOD OF MERCY: The speech that stirred hearts most came from passionate, fighting attorney Emanuel Bloch, who,

(Continued on Page 6)

Funeral

(Continued from Page 5)
After three years of heroic battle and a week of agony, was still on his feet and fighting (see p. 1).

The service closed with the cantor intoning the ritual El Molay Rachamim (God Full of Mercy). The sobbing of Julius Rosenberg's mother became uncontrollable when Julius' name was spoken in the bitter chant for the dead.

Citadel police on horseback guarded the exit through which the Rosenbergs were to be carried. Many of the watchers broke into the middle of the street; thousands of others joined and began a solemn procession winding around the block on which the chapel stood. They were 10 abreast in some ranks and they encircled the square block. They walked slowly.

When the hearse left the chapel, the mourners on foot fell in behind. The grief was solemn but not passive. The crowd remembered the part the press played in the Rosenbergs' death and brushed aside news photographers who aimed their cameras at Mrs. Rosenberg, nearly overcome.

100 CARS: A line of cars formed behind the hearse and picked up mourners on the way to the Wellwood cemetery. Drivers switched on their lights or fastened white cloths to aerials like banners. Highway police estimated the cars in the cortege at 2,000—but since police gave none of the usual road courtesies to this funeral (they were stopped at lights, the file was broken into) the funeral cars mingled with Sunday excursionists and fuled out all accurate estimates. Three



buses, were chartered for mourners.

The funeral procession with hearses and several hundred cars entered Wellwood without incident; but Suffolk County police at North Babylon, three miles from the cemetery, blocked the road, began shunting cars off to either side away from the cemetery. Hundreds of cars, fully loaded with mourners, were turned away. Some, though, wheeled around again and blocked the highway, demanding the right to enter the cemetery.

DRONE OF PRESS: One county policeman tried to arrest a man, but his friends snatched

him out of the policeman's hand. The cop whipped out his blackjack and injured several in the crowd before state troopers rushed up, saw the highway jammed for miles, gave the necessary directions into the cemetery through an alternate gate. Hundreds thus came late.

Around the single grave in which both Ethel and Julius were to lie, mourners locked hands to keep back the crowds and the occasional hate-filled heckler who straggled in. Overhead a Daily News helicopter, taking aerial shots, kept up a drone that drowned out the brief speeches at the grave. Those who spoke their farewells were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who recited the 23rd Psalm, the Rev. Glendon Partridge of Montreal, Canada; David and Emily Alman of the Rosenberg Defense Committee; poet Yuri Suhl, and Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, now serving 30 years in Alcatraz, another victim of the frame-up that killed the Rosenbergs.

MOTHER'S GRIEF: Mrs. Rosenberg, in black shawl, racked by grief, tried to hurl herself into the grave crying: "God help me. I had two children. To take a mother and

father away from two babies is a sin. Sad is the mother they do something like this to."

After the ceremony thousands of mourners walked quietly past the flower-strewn

grave still circled by men with arms locked against any further violence to the Rosenbergs. They stayed that way until the last car left and the gates were closing.

For Michael and Robert

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A few hours ago Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were put to death. Our country is poorer because they died. But this does not close the Rosenberg case.

There are two children, Michael and Robert, aged 10 and 5 respectively, who need warmth and love and protection.

There is Morton Sobell, who faces thirty years imprisonment.

There is the name of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, which needs vindication.

We do not know at this moment what sort of committee or fund will undertake this work. As of now, the obligation is ours—and yours.

We tried our best to help the Rosenberg children by returning their parents to them. We must do our best to insure their future.

We ask that, out of the same deep spirit that moved you to contribute to clemency for Ethel and Julius, you contribute now to Michael and Robert.

David Alman, Executive Secy.

Natl. Rosenberg Committee

Contributions may be made payable to Joseph Brainin, 1030 Sixth Av., New York 18, N. Y. Ed.

June 29, 1953

THE WASHINGTON VIGIL

The capital never saw anything quite like it

By Ione Krainer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — 850 marchers who kept the watch on the White House through the Rosenbergs' last hours sensed the greater significance of their vigil for two innocent people—the vigil for their nation's conscience.

The pickets were part of the thousands who during the week had flocked to the capital from near and far (including Florida, Georgia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois) to form what the Washington chief of police called the largest and most orderly demonstration in the capital's history—and probably the saddest.

On Wednesday 14 new in to join others from California; nearly 3,000 came in special trains from New York; a young couple on their way north on their wedding trip heard the news on the car radio at Boston, turned around and headed for Washington.

NOT ALONE: The pickets knew that they and the Rosenbergs were not alone as news of similar demonstrations all across the country and the world was relayed to them on the line. On Wednesday, sitting in summer clothes on the grass in Liberty Park after 11-hour picnic to Congressmen and looking like a sad, silent picnic—500 waited tensely but patiently through the long hot afternoon for word from the Supreme Court special session.

At 11:01 P.M. Thursday their applause filled the night about the White House; the 5,000 keeping the vigil soberly rejoiced that the first execution date had passed and the Rosenbergs still lived. Five hundred and fifty changed plans in order to remain in the capital over Thursday night—finding lodging where they could, a hundred sleeping in shifts on the floor at Rosenberg Comm. headquarters at Inspiration House—to carry the vigil continuously to the end.

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construct an "executive" wisdom of appropriateness to this case of a death sentence. That death sentence, however, is permitted by law and, as was previously pointed out, is therefore not within this court's power of revision.

CLEMENCY'S DOMAIN

Justice Frankfurter went even further:

"It is not for this court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. Of course, I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function."

In effect the Court, majority and dissenters alike, was pleading with the President for an act of clemency; but the President did not hear or, if he heard, he did not heed. (For a portrait of the military mind at work in the White House, see p. 11).

THE MILITARY WAY. A week earlier the President had indicated definitely that he was not favorably disposed to clemency. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of Chicago University's School of Divinity, reported on an audience he and two other clergymen had with Mr. Eisenhower:

"The President referred to his military experience during which he felt compelled to order an execution as a disciplinary measure and deterrent for violation of the military code. This prompted me to ask whether the President felt that Communists could be restrained by the same methods as soldiers."

The President's mind was closed to all pleas; there is strong doubt that he either was shown by the Justice Dept. or took the trouble to note the comments of the Supreme Court justices. He totally ignored an eleven-hour appeal from defense counsel for permission to make an oral presentation to him; their telegram in which they declared that the "case against them [the Rosenbergs] reeks with perjury and fraud" was not even acknowledged.

"NO ISSUE." The President was less than accurate when he declared that "the legal processes of democracy have

been marshaled to their maximum strength to protect the lives of convicted spies" and that "in their most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty and the sentence just."

Even the Washington Post, which applauded the final Supreme Court action, observed:

The Court simply saw in the case no issue requiring its adjudication. So it declined to intervene. It is important to remember that even now the Supreme Court did not pass judgment on the Rosenbergs.

To Attorney Bloch, who lived through every legal action in the case, there was observance only of "the barest forms of justice, but no justice."

For bell-mell haste in perpetrating the final deed of murder, there is no rival in history to the Rosenberg Case—in the last ten days before the switch was pulled, four separate appeals were summarily disposed of with no consideration, no study, no deliberative process.

THIRD DEGREE. The haste was crucial to the government's case, for the government was playing a gruesome game, and it played it out to the grim end. Its ultimatum had long been clear: confess or die. On the last Tuesday before their deaths, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were told again by their counsel that the government was intent on forcing a confession. It was third degree by electrocution. And as they had answered always before, the Rosenbergs answered again on that last Tuesday only hours away from their doom:

"They will get nothing out of us, because we have nothing to confess."

The world will be long forgetting that last macabre touch of the sovereign government of the United States: the FBI men sitting in Sing Sing with their telephone lines open to the Attorney General and the President waiting for the word of submission and guilt that never came.

Because innocence and dignity were the possessions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

—THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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NEW YORK EDITION

THIS ISSUE

In the knowledge that GUARDIAN readers would want the full story and the full significance of the Rosenberg execution for themselves and for their friends, we are sending the New York Edition this week to the entire readership. Much of the New York news has given way to coverage of the Rosenberg Case; it will be back next week.

We asked correspondents in London and Paris to send us first-hand reports; had reporters in Washington, Union Square and at the funeral. We have analyzed the case, tried to place it in its historical setting and given the background as best we can at this time.

We will have more to say. The direction of our comments will follow the interpretive editorial article below in this page.

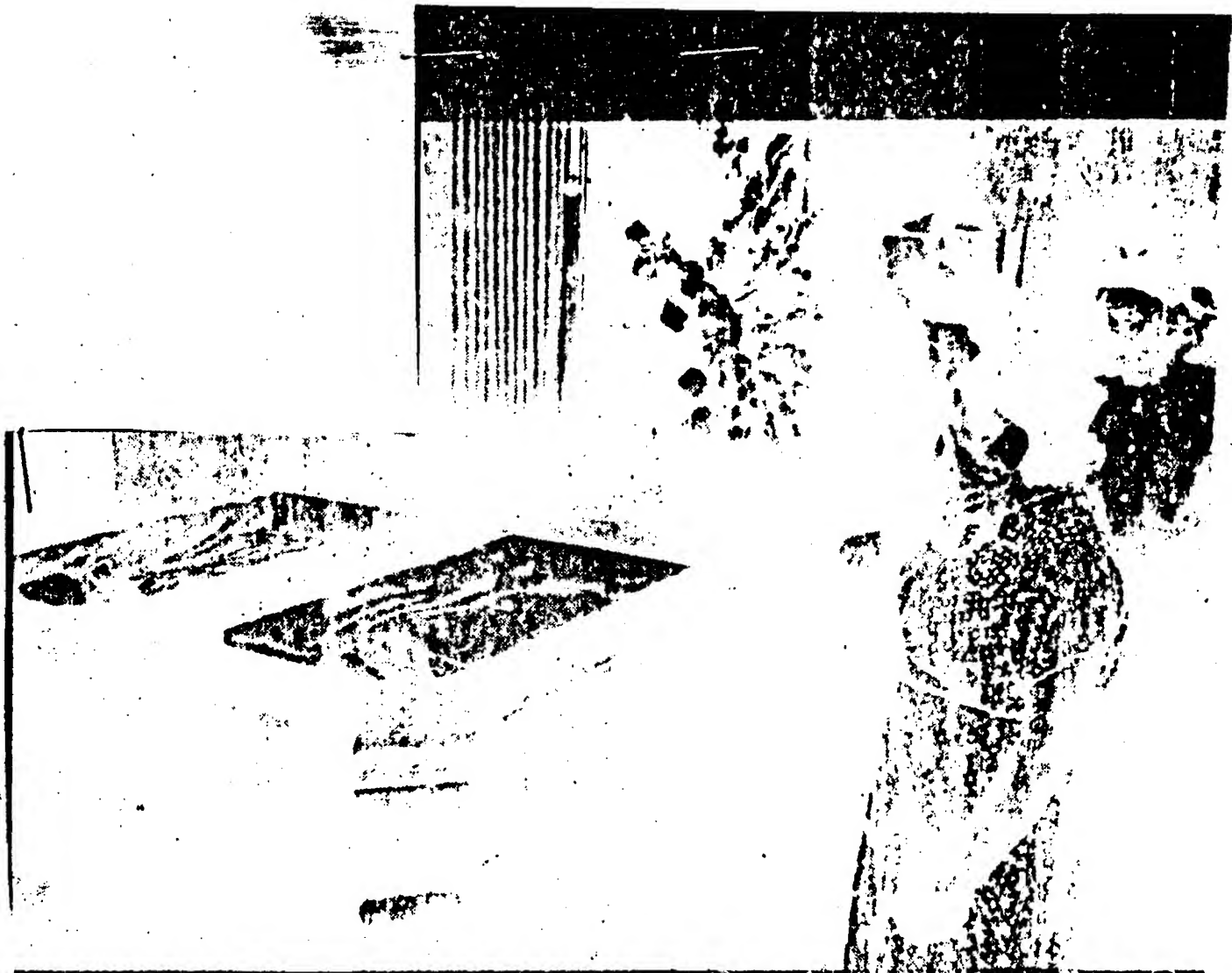
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OUT OF THE GRIEF AND HORROR AND ANGER THERE WILL COME NEW STRENGTH

All night and all day they filed past the Rosenberg bier in Brooklyn

'This was an act of cold, deliberate murder'

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief counsel for the Rosenbergs, made these remarks at the funeral service of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

I AM HERE not to speak as the attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, although that has been the greatest honor ever paid to any man. I feel that I am here as a brother who has lost a brother and a sister—as all of us here have lost a brother and sister.

Yet this is not a time to grieve. They would not have wanted it that way. They were hurt—but they didn't cry; tortured—but they didn't yield. Their courage has been an inspiration to tens of millions to stand up boldly and fight oppression and tyranny.

The American people should know, as the rest of the world knows, that America today, by virtue of the execution of the Rosenbergs, is living under the heel of a military dictatorship garbed in civilian attire. The men who are running our country have no hearts. They have stones for hearts. They have the souls of murderers. This was an act of cold, deliberate murder. When I requested in Washington that these executions be put off so that they would not occur on the Jewish Sabbath, the request was granted by a barbarian who instead of postponing the hour of their death, pushed it up so they could be done away with before the beginning of the Sabbath.



EMANUEL H. BLOCH
The anger was strong

IT IS BEING SAID that the Rosenbergs had full process of law. Whose law? Let the pen prostitutes and the Voice of America know that the Rosenbergs were not executed according to law. A Supreme Court Justice (Justice Black—see p. 5) said the court had not even read the record in this case. Was that due process of law?

The last paragraph of Justice Jackson's opinion suggested to the President that it was neither advisable nor wise to kill these people. The three dissenting Justices were out-

raged. You have the entire Supreme Court saying to the President of the United States: 'Do not commit this barbaric act.'

I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover. This was not the American tradition, not American justice and not American fair play.

These sweet, tender, cultured people have been killed and they have brought their bodies to us. And now again they are with their friends—with the people. They are of the people. Tens of millions are in sorrow—but they are in anger. We must be angry today to resist Nazism—for this is the face of Nazism. They have killed two of us, but the people are still here. Let us never forget that it was Nazism that killed the Rosenbergs. If we do, we will cringe, we will be on our knees and be afraid, ignominiously, irrationally, barbarism and murder seem to be part of the feeling of those who rule us.

Ethel and Julius had faith in you that they would not be let down. They knew full well that if they died, the people would understand why they died—and that their death would provide an opportunity to fight the terror that made them its victims.

(Bloch then read Ethel Rosenberg's poem, 'If We Die,' published in the GUARDIAN last week.)

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N. Y. *The New York Guardian*

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Thoughts—After the Executions

America, you're poorer now, much poorer,
 A star was taken out of your fair sky;
 You are not safer now, not stronger, purer
 For having caused the Rosenbergs to die.
 It was judicial murder, surely, surely,
 A deed unworthy of a mighty land;
 Two innocent, poignant people perished cruelly—
 Upon your brow how burns a ghastly brand.
 The future will condemn most loudly, loudly
 The perpetrators of this nightmare crime;
 The victims' memory will flutter proudly
 Within a better world and saner time.
 Oh, you who would not let the Rosenbergs live,
 Alas God forbear—the World will not forgive!

A. STRONG

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The last letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

June 18, 1953

Dear Manny:

I have drawn up a last will and testament so that there can be no question about the fact that I want you to handle all our affairs and be responsible for the children, as in fact you have been doing. Ethel completely concurs in this request and is in her hand attesting to it.

Our children are the apple of our eye, our pride and most precious fortune. Love them with all your heart and always protect them in order that they grow up to be normal, healthy people. That you will do this I am sure but as their proud father I take the prerogative to ask it of you, my dearest friend, and devoted brother. I love my sons most profoundly.

I am not much at saying goodbye because I believe that good accomplishments live on forever but this I can say—my love of life has never been so strong because I've seen how beautiful the future can be. Since I feel that we in some small measure have contributed our share in this direction, I think my sons and millions of others will have benefited by it.

Words fail me when I attempt to tell of the nobility and grandeur of my life's companion, my sweet and devoted wife. Ours is a great love and a wonderful relationship—it has made my life full and rich.

My aged and ailing mother has been a source of great comfort and we always shared a mutual love and devotion. Indeed she has been selfless in her efforts on our behalf. My sisters and my brother have supported us from the start and were behind us 100% and worked on our behalf. We can truthfully say that my family gave us sustenance in the time of our great trials.

You Manny are not only considered as one of my family but are our extra special friend. The bond of brotherhood and love between us was forged in

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the struggle for life and all that it means and it is a source of great strength to us. Be strong for us, beloved friend, and we wish you long life to continue your fruitful work in health and happiness for without doubt you are a fine man, dear friend and sincere advocate of the people. I salute you and caress you affectionately with all my heart.

Never let them change the truth of our innocence. For peace, bread and roses, in simple dignity we face the executioner with courage, confidence and perspective, never losing faith.

As ever Julie

P.S.—All my personal effects are in 3 cartons and you can get them from the Warden.

All my love—Julie

June 19th—Ethel wants it made known that we are the first victims of American Fascism.

Ethel & Julie
June 19, 1953

The last letter from Ethel, signed also by Julius:
June 19, 1953

Dearest Manny,
The following letter is to be delivered to my children
Dearest Sweethearts, my most precious children:
Only this morning it looked like we might be
together again after all. Now that this cannot be,
I want so much for you to know all that I have
come to know. Unfortunately, I may write only a

Dearest Manny:

The following letter is to be delivered to my children.

Dearest Sweethearts, my most precious children:

Only this morning it looked like we might be together again after all. Now that this cannot be, I want so much for you to know all that I have come to know. Unfortunately, I may write only a

few simple words: the rest your own lives must teach you, even as mine taught me.

At first, of course, you will grieve bitterly for us but you will not grieve alone. That is our consolation and it must eventually be yours.

Eventually, too, you must come to believe that life is worth the living. Be comforted that even now, with the end of ours slowly approaching, that we know this with a conviction that defeats the executioner!

Your lives must teach you, too, that good cannot really flourish in the midst of evil; that freedom and all the things that go to make up a truly satisfying and worthwhile life, must sometimes be purchased very dearly. Be comforted, then, that we were serene and understood with the deepest kind of understanding, that civilization had not as yet progressed to the point where life did not have to be lost for the sake of life; and that we were comforted in the sure knowledge that others would carry on after us.

We wish we might have had the tremendous joy and gratification of living our lives out with you. Your Daddy who is with me in the last momentous hours, sends his heart and all the love that is in it for his dearest boys. Always remember that we were innocent and could not wrong our conscience.

See how you close and how you with all our
children.
Love,
Julius and Manning
Julie Ethel

P.S. to Manny—The Ten Commandments, religious medal and chain—and my wedding ring—I wish you to present to our children as a token of our undying love.

Streets, parks named after Rosenbergs

As it did in the campaign to save their lives, France is taking the lead in keeping the names of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg bright for future generations. First cities to take action were Seyne-sur-mer and Bagneux (Normandy), which named a street and a park respectively after the martyrs. In D'Avion, Pas-de-

Calais, the Municipal Council consisting of Socialist, Communist and MRP (Catholic) members unanimously voted to name a street for Julius and Ethel.

The campaign in France to vindicate the Rosenbergs is reported "growing by leaps and bounds."

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1871

Dear Michael & Robert: Your parents' ideals have inspired humanity

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The Nation

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BUDAPEST

Dear Michael and Robert Rosenberg:

On June 20 the World Council of Peace was holding its Fourth Session here in the beautiful city of Budapest on the banks of the Danube. The delegates came from all parts of the world, from New Zealand and Norway, from China and from Chile. There were workers and poets, religious people, Christians and Moslems and non-believers. They were all good people, the finest representatives of their nations—men and women with great minds and honest hearts. Some, as the delegates from China, India and the Soviet Union, were spokesmen for hundreds of millions of people. All were here to work for the highest cause—peace.

But all the time they were working for peace there was one great cloud which darkened their day. All were asking: What will happen to



Julius and Ethel Rosenberg? They knew all about your mother and father, loved them and hoped that they would live to be with you.

Then, as the meeting was beginning, the delegate from Belgium came to the speakers' stand and in a low voice said: "Friends, I must tell

you that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have been executed." He could say no more, but what more could be said? With one heart the entire assembly rose together and stood in the silence of deepest grief and indignation.

I do not remember ever seeing anything so impressive as the sorrow of these people from all humanity standing in honor of your mother and father. In their silence they expressed this judgment: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were innocent. They were heroes because they chose to give their lives for an ideal. They are our finest heroes because they made this choice, not just in the moment of battle, great as such heroes are, but day after day in the cold isolation of their cells. They loved you and their country so deeply that they could not be shaken in their determination to die rather

than betray you and their ideals.

For this they were honored on the day of their execution by this great assembly of peace workers. For this they will be loved for all time.

Some of your schoolmates may not yet understand this and may try to make your life hard by calling your mother and father spies. But do not let this hurt you. Remember that this jury of men and women speaks for nearly all of humanity in saying that your parents were innocent. There will be many monuments erected to the memory of your mother and father. But the greatest of these will be that millions of people will remember and love them and be inspired by their example to work for their ideals, to carry their banner forward to the victory of love and peace and plenty for all mankind.

George Wheeler

July 27, 1953

VINSON vs FRANKFURTER

Rosenberg vindication fight on

IN a "formal opinion" issued July 16, Supreme Court Chief Justice Vinson felt it necessary to state at greater length than was done June 19, in the last-day rush to doom Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, why the court majority held "the existence of our power [and] the necessity for its exercise" to overrule Justice Douglas' stay of execution were "clear."

The finally-closed story of the fight to save the Rosenbergs' lives left Justice Felix Frankfurter, in addition to Justices Douglas and Black (GUARDIAN, 6/29), on the record to the opposite effect: that the executed couple received the forms but never the realities of due process of law. Frankfurter's opinion, handed down some days after the execution, held that

... neither counsel nor the court, in the time available, were able to go below the surface of the question raised by the application for a stay which Mr. Justice Douglas granted.

In spite of the President's and the press' insistence that the case received exhaustive judicial review, Frankfurter said: "We have not had in this case carefully prepared argument ... the basis for reaching conclusions and for supporting them in opinions."

NEW "TRIAL" IN FRANCE: The concurrence of great number of Americans with the Douglas, Black and

Frankfurter dissents, and their determination to continue the campaign to vindicate the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, alleged "fellow-spy" jailed for 30 years, were expressed in plans by the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case for a "Rosenberg Dedication Rally" in New York's vast Randall's Island Stadium, Sept. 16.

Last week national Committee leaders took part in a conference in San Francisco at which a campaign for a new trial for Sobell was discussed.

Meanwhile Rosenberg defenders in France had issued a 13-point manifesto inviting all sections of the French people to join in a Rosenberg Rehabilitation Committee, with a nationwide program for commemorative meetings, publishing books and documents, naming streets after the Rosenbergs, flooding cities with posters containing Ethel's poem "If We Die," etc. The Rehabilitation Committee also announced plans for a new "trial" of the Rosenbergs to be conducted by an international lawyers' commission.

Paris newspapers reported the return by Dr. Lewin, technical director of the blood transfusion center, of his honorary doctorate diploma to Harvard University as a protest against the executions. Other prominent Frenchmen followed suit in returning U.S. World War II decorations to the embassy in Paris.

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A LETTER TO THE N. Y. POST COLUMNIST

How are you sleeping, Mr. Lerner?

Our N. Y. readers who confront the daily Post column by Max Lerner may be interested in the following letter from a GUARDIAN reader to Mr. Lerner—not printed in the Post:

Dear Mr. Lerner:

This is written to you, rather than to anyone else among the by-line writers on your paper, because your columns on the Rosenberg case at least were written hypocritically and one supposes you must have a vestigial conscience since hypocrisy "is the tribute vice pays to virtue." Your publisher writes on that margin of literacy that tempts one to regret the invention of the alphabet by the Phoenicians or whoever it was: James Wechsler valiantly fights McCarthyism by turning over lists of all his old associates to McCarthy; Murray Kempton continues his peculiar crusade to convert non-Communists to ex-Com-

munist; and Leonard Lyons continues his pot-and-kettle duel with Walter Winchell (though neither of them ever names the kind of pot his opponent is, and the mot juste leaps to mind). All of these can, with some effort, be forgiven on the charitable Roman Catholic doctrine of "Invincible Ignorance"; or perhaps there is an equivalent doctrine of invincible malice.

You are set apart mainly because you work so hard to be specious, as your column of June 28 shows. In a cold-blooded "balance sheet" you again have the presumption—and the cunning—to use the word "compassion." You used it once before, saying you would take your compassion with you when you went to Sing Sing to watch the Rosenbergs die. You must mean something vastly different from the word we know in its classic

uses in the Bible, in Shakespeare, or in William Blake:

Can I see another's woe,
And not be in sorrow too?
Can I see another's grief,
And not seek for kind relief?

WHATEVER substitute you use for compassion can hardly be much the worse for wear in the use you made of it in the frame-up and murder of the Rosenbergs. And it's very little help to try to keep one small toe in the camp of humanity by insisting sullenly:

"It would have been enough to give them thirty years." You have tried to agree a little bit with everybody: the judges, the executioners, and some—only some—of those who defended the Rosenbergs. You will be remembered in this case for quite opposite reasons from those for which the late Heywood Brown is still remembered in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. You might try reading the Brown columns: it might give you an inkling of the meaning of compassion. Meanwhile, you can put your own whatever-it-is back in the bin case. It will come in handy the next time you cover a lynching and write a column complaining that the rope was pulled too tight so that the victim was rendered deadlier than necessary.

The rest of us will settle for Brown's brand—and that of Cedric Belfrage who, along with his colleagues on the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, continues the Brown tradition of journalism almost alone.

I wish you personally no harm except loss of sleep, which can sometimes be salutary.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph W. Carroll

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Death in the classroom

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

I am 12 years old, entering 8th grade. After the Rosenbergs were killed our class discussed the case. I was horrified when the teacher said she believed in capital punishment because it cost too much to keep people in prison and to take so long in court. That's how some people are starting to think in this country. We can spend money on war but not on saving people's lives. A girl aged 11 got up and said she believed in capital punishment. I can understand why some adults do, but for a child to want people killed is beyond me. I said I believed them innocent but didn't argue since the whole class was against me. Abol. Lowen

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N. Y. *Times Herald Tribune*

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Meaning of crucifixion

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Once I thought St. Paul's emphasis on the crucifixion of Jesus was out of proportion. Now I know it was not an over-statement, but the tragic event which set the life of Jesus in such dramatic, meaningful form that the world could never forget. In our own legal murder, "ritual murder" of these dear hearts, they have by their faith, and love, the calm in the midst of the terrible storm, taught us how to live. This will be their eternal vindication, and our own salvation. (Rev.) Harold H. Heller

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Golf and human life

ROCHESTER, MINN.

I only we could say of our people what Sartre says of his—that they forgot their differences and united their forces to fight for the lives of the Rosenbergs! I will never be ashamed of being an American, but I am ashamed of the brutality and incompetence of our leaders, especially of the man who holds the highest office.

A student, when asked to describe a golf ball, replied: "It is something a man chases after he gets too old to chase anything else." A man who can go out and play a round of golf after he has condemned two innocent young people to death has something wrong with his head.

O. J. Gunnings

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

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Not for nothing

SEASIDE, CALIF.

Two people have just given their lives in defense of the peace of the world. We must swear by all we hold dear that they did not die for nothing, that their deeds and words will live in our minds and breathe new courage into our progressive movement.

Morton M. Shaffer

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America will rise

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The last paragraph in the Bible article ("America has the rabies" brought to my mind the 18th chapter of Revelation, v. 4: "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues; for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." But these are thrilling days to live in for those who are conscious and building for the new days. Out of America will rise a mighty people, to ally themselves with the march to our new world when old Satan is cast in chains which is nothing more than the biblical symbol of materialism.

Allen Nease

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Steeled by sorrow

VANCOUVER, B. C.
You fought valiantly and well to
keep precious life for Ethel and
Julius. If the new Nazis sought
to frighten us by attempting to
destroy two of our finest warriors,
they are miserably wrong. Only
anger at such disgusting cruelty,
steeped by deep sorrow, will be the
reaction of all determined pro-
gressives.

Via Smith

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N. Y. *Capital Chronicle*

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Snake charmers

GRANTS, N. M.

I don't see how six bankrupt business men could call themselves judges. They are of the lowest grade of skunks since Lincoln's assassination—typical Wall St. boot-blacks. Their jobs should have been snake charmers. Hope they won't

be fooling everybody all the time. Instead of sending \$1 a month, I decided to send \$55 to help McCarthy and McCarran get honest jobs after the next election — maybe Hoover will give them appointments in Formosa. It is to help those two boys whose parents died in Sing Sing from the official toriada.

John Bender

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It's "unusual"

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Beria's removal was just as unusual as if Edgar Hoover of the FBI were to be removed tomorrow as being the enemy of the American people.

Harry Fries

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N. Y. *Times Herald*

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No angels

HAISLE, ILLINOIS

Any genuine radical knows that with very few exceptions nations are controlled and national policies formulated on the basis of expediency rather than principle. I, for one, find it difficult to believe that there is such an amazing contrast between the Pentagon and the Kremlin. Do you ever, in your more lucid moments, suspect that Russians are not all angels and our leaders not all devils? If one accepts your view one is to believe that Russia is always right, and America is always wrong.

You are to be congratulated for your stand on the Rosenberg Case and your opposition to American brands of fascism; but we have no monopoly on iniquity, as your paper implies. As an objective journal the GUARDIAN falls far short of the mark.

Eugene Wm. Kreyes
1377 Confessional Church

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N. Y. *National Guardian*

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GUARDIAN is a guide
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

I have kept a file of the GUARDIAN since Vol. 1, No. 1, and the weekly summaries of news of war and peace provide a much sounder guide to history than the N. Y. Times index. But your greatest service was taking on the Rosenberg Case in face of official terror and complete silence on the part of all other media of communication. This took great courage and faith; both have been overwhelmingly justified by the worldwide support that was eventually accorded.

Mary Jane Keeney

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Something familiar

FIELD, CONN.
did not know Ethel and Julius, nor her mother and brother, nor his mother, nor their two young sons, Michael and Robbie. I was not particularly interested in espionage, if any. Yet the case seemed very close to me. Why?

Well, for one thing, everywhere I heard the case discussed, the people who were against the Rosenbergs would not discuss the facts—the legal details—but would rush into frantic condemnation of the Soviet Union and the Communists, and would shout: "Kill them! Send

them back to Russia!"

Exactly in the same way people prejudiced against Negroes will not discuss the facts, the legal details of a case against an accused Negro, but rush into frantic condemnation of inter-marriage and shout: "Lynch them! Send them back to Africa!"

The same familiar pattern. Our prejudiced, fearful, hysterical American citizens always want to send somebody back to somewhere, to get rid of anyone who disagrees with them. As if that would solve their problem.

Eveland George Robinson

CLIPPING FROM THE

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Rosenberg committees meet to plan fight for vindication and for Morton Sobell

RESPONDING to a call "to plan steps to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to win justice for their co-defendant, Morton Sobell," more than 200 delegates from a dozen states attended a conference of Eastern Seaboard Rosenberg Committees last weekend, Aug. 15-16, in New York.

After two days of reports and discussion, the delegates approved a continuing campaign to bring the truth in the Rosenberg Case to the public, to guarantee security for the Rosenberg children, and to work for a new trial for Morton Sobell and immediate transfer from Alcatraz, where he is serving a 30-year sentence.

In addition to a resolution praising Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter for their dissents from the Supreme Court majority refusal to grant a stay or review in the Rosenberg Case, the conference authorized these public resolutions:

Policy and Program

MILLIONS of Americans who have learned the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case are convinced today that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are innocent. Many more millions were appalled by the hasty and indecent execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953. This urgency to get the execution over with only deepened the doubt about the government case in the minds of these millions.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

The National Guardian

The spectacle of the Supreme Court, reconvened by order of the government, deliberating while the executioner at Sing Sing was instructed to stand by and then cancelling the stay of execution granted by Justice Douglas, violated every tradition of American justice.

It cannot be reiterated too often that the Rosenbergs were executed without the Supreme Court ever having read the trial transcript or reviewing the facts in the case. The insistence on the part of government spokesmen that the Rosenbergs received full measure of justice is a

Flagrant distortion of the truth

We believe that many millions of Americans regardless of their opinions as to the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs agree that President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency in the face of world-wide pleas for mercy was a severe blow to the good name of our country.

We resolve, therefore, that while the opportunity to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg no longer exists, it is our responsibility to establish the truth in the case and to inform the American people as to the deep significance of the injustice.

IT IS ALSO our responsibility to do everything within our power to secure the economic future of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, orphaned by the execution. We appeal to all Americans, irrespective of religious and political affiliations, to contribute to-

THE GAME OF DEATH

NEA Service sent out this item "contributed by a reader": The reader writes that her daughters' summer-camp newsletter described the Historical Pageant on July 4. Each cabin was to present a scene of an event in American history, without assistance from adults.

The two that won top prizes were the operation which separated the Brodie Twins and the execution of the Rosenbergs.

On the Rosenberg execution, which took first prize for ingenuity and carefully thought-out presentation, the camp director said: "I thought our old jelly mold had served as almost everything but it never was a death asp before."

Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG



**UNISSONS-NOUS
POUR LES SAUVER**

wards the economic future of the Rosenberg children. We feel that such a humanitarian action would be in the best tradition of American democracy. We also call for the widest possible distribution of "The Death House Letters" of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the profits from which go to the Rosenberg children.

THE SAME HYSTERIA and disregard for justice that brought about conviction and death sentences for the Rosenbergs, resulted in a similar denial of justice to Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. In the same inhuman haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to the electric chair, Morton Sobell was sentenced to a living death of 30 years in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island.

We must spare no effort to see that a public appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell be forthwith put into motion. For we believe that in an atmosphere free of the pressure and hysteria that marked the last trial, such a new trial would result in Morton Sobell's freedom.

We recommend that immediate efforts be undertaken with a view to obtaining U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell's consent to a new trial. We believe that during the legal process of securing justice for Morton Sobell he should be transferred from Alcatraz to a more humane prison.

WE ALSO URGED an unprecedented attendance at the Rosenberg Dedication Rally at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on Sept. 18, as a major step to fulfill the task of making known the truth in the Rosenberg Case and securing justice for Morton Sobell.

The conscience of America demands this.

The Conference also unanimously passed with resounding applause the following resolution on the Rosenberg defense attorneys:

On Emanuel Bloch

For his selfless and untiring pursuit of justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg throughout the whole period of their ordeal, we extend our most sincere admiration, respect and gratitude to Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch and to those associated with him in this historic fight for justice.

We join with Mr. Bloch in his public appreciation of the special contributions of attorneys Fyke Farmer of Tennessee, and Daniel Marshall of California, in the final effort to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Contributions to the Rosenberg Children's Fund should be sent directly to Emanuel H. Bloch, trustee, 481 Broadway, New York City.



OLETA O'CONNOR YATES
There were many friends

CP leader gets new 'contempt' sentence

BJENAMIN J. DAVIS, member of the Communist Party's natl. committee among the 11 Smith Act defendants sentenced in the 1949 Foley Sq. (N.Y.) trial for "conspiracy to teach and advocate," was taken Aug. 1st, chained and manacled, from the Terre Haute, Ind., federal prison to Pittsburgh's U.S. District court as an expert on party policy in the trial of six witch-hunt victims there.

When Davis refused to name members of his party's National Negro Commission, Judge Rabe F. Marsh sentenced him to 60 days for "contempt." He is serving the third year of the original five-year stretch; the extra time is to come at the end of that sentence.

Status of Smith Act victims

• The ten men and three women of the second Foley Sq. trial are at liberty while their case is pending appeal to the Circuit Court of the Southern Dist. of N.Y. Ten men and four women (including a husband and wife) in Los Angeles are also on bail, pending appeal to the Circuit Court there. Mrs. Oleta Yates, in the California case, has meanwhile appealed from a five-year contempt sentence imposed because she wouldn't name names. A "friend of the court" brief signed by more than 300 citizens of Mrs. Yates' community has been filed on her behalf.

• Five men and two women (again including a husband and wife) were recently convicted in Hawaii and given the maximum. The trial of six women and men in Seattle is drawing to a

close. William J. Pennock, the accused, was found dead Aug. 2 following his taking a sedative prescribed by his physician (GUARDIAN, 8/10). Defense described the death as caused by "acute physical exhaustion from overwork, harassment, and from extended ruthless attacks."

St. Louis' Smith Act trial is to begin Sept. 14 (once more involving a husband and wife); Detroit's, with six defendants, will begin about the same time. Mrs. Helen Winter, whose husband Carl, chairman of the Michigan CP, was convicted in the second Foley Sq. roundup, will stand trial in Detroit.

• Four men and two women went to prison as a result of the Baltimore Smith Act trial and the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to review. The women, Mrs. Jean Frankfeld and Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg, are in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, W. Virginia. Mrs. Frankfeld's husband, Phil, is among the four imprisoned men. The Frankfelds have two small children.

Last of Trenton 6 will be paroled in Nov.

Ralph Cooper 28, last of the Trenton Six still imprisoned for alleged murder of junk dealer William Horner in 1948, will be paroled in November, the N.J. parole board said last week. He and Collis English were returned to jail for life in 1951 after a third trial had freed James Thorpe, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson and John MacKenzie. English died in jail last Dec. 30. Cooper last February, facing a fourth trial and possibly a fourth death sentence, appeared in court and, by answering "Yes, sir," twice, satisfied the state that all three trials were "fair," all six defendants "guilty" and that he, by "confessing," had won the right to parole. NAACP representative J. Mercier Burrell said then that pressure from the N.J. prosecutor's office had forced Cooper's "confession."

"THE ATOM SPY MYTH"

Action Books (Room 2800, 165 Broadway, N.Y.C. 6) has announced for fall publication *The Atom Spy Myth—From Stockholm to the Rosenbergs*, by William A. Ruben. This is the book on which Ruben, who wrote the original GUARDIAN articles on the Rosenberg Case in 1951, has been working for two years. Theme of the book, which examines all the "A-spy cases" from the Canadian trials to the Rosenbergs in light of parallel Washington cold-war moves on the domestic and world stages, is that the A-bomb spy hunt is "the greatest hoax in history." Advance orders are being taken at \$1 for a special edition autographed by the author.

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ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG CALLED HIM "DEVOTED BROTHER"

Emanuel Bloch: the lawyer — and the man

By Lawrence Emery

IN THE LAST HOURS of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, one solemn decision remained to be made, one solemn act performed: the passing on of responsibility for their young sons Michael and Robbie, "the apple of our eyes, our pride and most precious fortune." In his final letter, Julius made this request of one whom he called "my dearest friend and devoted brother":

Love them with all your heart and always protect them in order that they grow up to be normal, healthy people. That you will do this I am sure. . . .

The man to whom he thus wrote had been a stranger to the Rosenbergs up to just three years before, when Julius came to him for legal advice. In those three years, lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch had become such a true friend and brother that he was the one person to whom the doomed parents could entrust their precious fortune with utter confidence.

BREADLINE QUESTIONS: Who and what was Bloch? Born and raised in New York City in the same year (1901) when his father began the practice of law there, he had passed through many stages of outlook upon the world in the turbulent half-century of wars and revolutions, climaxed with the construction of the atom-bomb. It was as a top Columbia Law School scholar, following the public school years and his B.A. at the City College of N.Y., that he entered his father's office in 1924.

The successful father-and-son practice, which did a lot of trial work but also represented various business clients, took heavy punishment in the depression when many of the latter were ruined. Seeking answer to the headlines, apple-sellers and Hoover-villes, Manny turned to books on history, economics, politics, sociology — and fell deeply under the influence of the New Deal.



MANNY BLOCH and MICHAEL and ROBBIE ROSENBERG
"Love them with all your heart and always protect them. . . ."

CLIPPING FROM THE

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See

MILESTONES: He became more and more aware of the contradiction between his legal representation of business interests and his developing social and economic views. And more and more he accepted civil liberties cases — most of them short on fees but long on human results.

Some milestones he recalls from those years were his work as a special trial examiner for the Natl. Labor Relations Board (two of his recommendations in 1937 gave a big lift to the Newspaper Guild organizing drive) and, in 1940, his defense of 12 Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians Fedn. leaders. The 12 had been expelled from a United Auto Workers local on charges of instigating wildcat strikes out of "allegiance to the Soviet Union," at the time of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Bloch eventually won reinstatement and exoneration for all those charged; the man who brought the charges has long since been totally discredited in the labor movement.

NEW DEAL DAYS: Thereafter Bloch gave up his practice with his father; in place of representing business interests, he concentrated on labor and civil rights cases. He represented many

In 1943, after a spell with the Office of Price Administration, he became special counsel for the Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission set up by President Roosevelt. He tried cases in several parts of the country against employers who discriminated against Negroes and other minorities in hiring. But in 1946, when FDR's New Deal had given way to Truman's cold war, he resigned from federal service.

ARRIGNMENT IN DIXIE: Back in New York in private practice, civil rights cases preoccupied him. In N. Carolina a Negro was under death sentence on a charge of rape; Bloch entered the case, won a reversal on appeal and saved a life. In Mississippi, he undertook for the Civil Rights Congress a dangerous and difficult assignment.

Sen. Theodore Bilbo was campaigning in 1946 for re-election; reports were that Negroes were being kept away from the polls by terror. Bloch went into the state to collect evidence of intimidation. To get it in Bilbo country, he had to hide during the day, move about at night. Bilbo was re-elected, but when Bloch's evidence was offered he was refused his seat in the Senate. To confirm the evidence, a Senate Elections & Privileges subcommittee held a hearing in Jackson, Miss., for first-hand reports. Whites in the state were convinced that no Negro would risk his life by daring to appear in public against Bilbo. But hundreds came from all over to testify. Bilbo never sat in the Senate again.

Bloch was one of the first attorneys to advise invoking the 5th Amendment in Congressional committee grillings. In two early cases where persons who did so were convicted of contempt — one in Texas and one in New York —

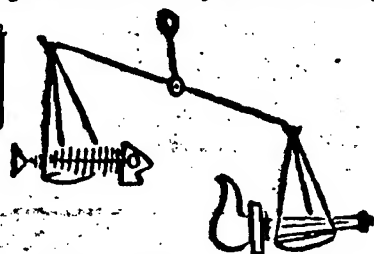
Bloch won reversal on appeal. He became known to other lawyers as an expert on the question. In 1950 he was one of the defense attorneys who won a reversal of the death sentences in the famed Trenton Six case.

The lonely battle for the Rosenbergs

On a night in the middle of June, 1950, Julius Rosenberg called on Manny Bloch. That day his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, had been arraigned as an atom-bomb spy, and Julius had been questioned by the FBI. The questioning had been confined almost entirely to Rosenberg's alleged Communist background; when one or two questions suggested that Greenglass had implicated him in espionage, Rosenberg demanded that he be confronted with his brother-in-law. The FBI refused.

Talking it over, both Rosenberg and Bloch assumed that the FBI's interest in Rosenberg was the start of another witch-hunt; in fact, Rosenberg had been referred to Bloch by another lawyer because it looked like a case calling for the protection of the 5th Amendment. A month later Rosenberg was indicted for "atomic espionage." The press, inspired by government sources, began its lurid sensationalizing of the charges. Although the outcome could not then be seen by any man, Bloch knew he was entering the harshest and meanest battle of his career.

THE ORDEAL: The Rosenbergs were all but penniless, and stood isolated with none to come to their aid. For Manny, too, it was soon to mean isolation. He was maligned and abused for taking the case; gradually he found himself shunned both by acquaintances and by other lawyers. But his



persons called before Congressional and other investigating groups and grand juries.

At 41 he entered the Army as a duck private, went through the rugged maneuvers in Louisiana and Arizona before he was discharged for being well over-age by infantry standards.

talks with Ethel and Julius, and dawning comprehension of the trial's political purposes, totally convinced him of his clients' innocence.

Few men are called upon to suffer the ordeal that was to come. Against the battery of prosecution lawyers with the government's unlimited resources behind them, Bloch stood up with his elderly father as co-counsel but with no other resources except his own strength.

"NO FRIENDLY FACE": There were endless sleepless nights, for the day-to-day work of the trial that should have been done by a large staff was performed single-handed. There were no funds; the Rosenbergs had to file a pauper's oath so the government would provide a daily copy of the trial record. Eventually a colleague, who worked anonymously, came to help with research and the preparation of motions and papers, but the task was still overwhelming.

"There was never a friendly face in the courtroom," says Bloch. "nothing but an air of hostility so thick it was all but smothering." Bound by his profession's Canons of Ethics, he could make no public appeals, use no channels of public information.

THE DIAGRAM: How alone he stood, he was to learn when the government presented the keystone of its "evidence": the diagram, purportedly drawn from memory after several years by Greenglass, of the triggering mechanism of the A-bomb. Only a top atomic scientist could contest the validity of such a diagram. Bloch used all his resources to seek such a witness, but there was "not a single scientist who would even talk to me." He himself knew nothing of nuclear physics—and the prosecution listed the nation's top atomic scientists as witnesses it would call to confirm the diagram's validity. (In any event, none ever took the stand.)

This problem had to be met. Bloch, in fact, Greenglass had been removed from the Federal House of Detention and quartered on the 11th floor—"apartment four"—of the city prison; the opportunity had been presented for him to be carefully coached in his drawing lessons. Greenglass might have been so well coached that an artist would swear the resultant drawing would not provide a "clue," as the government contended, to other scientists.

Lacking an expert witness, Bloch moved to impound the diagram and the written notes accompanying it. The prosecution was taken wholly by surprise, agreed the move; then it found itself in the position of arguing to make public the "secret" on which its case hinged. The impounding was ordered.

"I vowed to do all in my power"

When the verdict was in and the sentences passed, the work load on Bloch increased instead of diminishing. To exhaust every possible legal effort to save his clients could take years—and did.

It meant abandonment of his routine



practice for an indeterminate time. There were no funds; another pauper's oath had to be made so the trial record could be filed in typewritten form instead of printed; even so, members of the Rosenberg family had to strain every resource to pay for typing the record. To Bloch the continued fight meant a tremendous financial loss. A lesser man could have quit after a formal appeal with no blot on his professional reputation. But Bloch says:

"I vowed to do all in my power to right this miscarriage of justice."

THE ENDLESS SEARCH: It meant months of laborious plodding through law libraries for the exhaustive research necessary for the appeal briefs; midnight night after night without sleep.

(Continued on Page 5)

Emanuel Bloch

(Continued from Page 3)

working around the clock to meet court deadlines. No avenue of the law was unexplored. The "legal handle" used in the last days of the case by Justice Douglas to grant a stay—the contention that the Rosenbergs should have been tried under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which bars a death penalty unless ordered by a jury—was originally presented by Bloch in his first appeal to the Circuit Court in the fall of 1951. It was raised subsequently in variant form and in different contexts; adverse determination of the matter in lower courts convinced Bloch that the major points upon which he based his appeal to the Supreme Court had more merit and could be pressed with more vigor. In addition to this endless work, Bloch had long since undertaken the burden of responsibility for the Rosenbergs' children. Most of the expenses were

paid out of his own pocket.

ENTER THE GUARDIAN: Then came the first break in the isolation in which Bloch had lived and worked so long. On Aug. 15, 1951, the GUARDIAN began publication of a series of articles on the case by William A. Reuben, asking: "Is This the Dreyfus Case of Cold War America?"

To hundreds, later thousands, eventually millions, it was. The Reuben articles led to formation of the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which in turn led to the phenomenal world-wide campaign to save the couple. Lawyers here and abroad who became familiar with the case began to pay tribute to Bloch as man and attorney.

Legal assistance, so long withheld, now was forthcoming. John E. Finerty, prominent and wealthy attorney long associated with the American Civil Liberties Union, decided to read the record for himself when that organization declined to intervene in the case.

The record convinced him of the Rosenbergs' innocence and he associated himself with the defense. In Chicago Dr. Malcolm Sharp, prominent professor of law, had long thought the death sentences too harsh; after reading the record and studying new evidence pointing to perjury by Greenglass, he too was convinced that the couple were innocent. He gave valuable assistance to Bloch, who says:

"My feelings for these associates are very, very warm."

FOR THE PLAIN PEOPLE: To Bloch himself, his role in the Rosenberg case was simply a part of the pattern he set when he turned from representing business interests to representing people. With all the personal suffering and tragedy it involved, the case has reinforced his determination that the U.S. bar must live up to its highest responsibilities to see that no victim of a harsh law or a harsh government goes undefended, no matter how scorned or how reviled in a time of hysteria.

Scorned and reviled himself through most of the long case, his dogged persistence won tributes from judges in all federal courts to which he had carried the appeal. On that last incredible day when the Supreme Court in a precedent-breaking special session decreed that death must be done, Justice Robert Jackson, in an unusual gesture, leaned over the bench to say to Bloch:

"These people were fortunate to have a counsel of your courage and persistence. I'm all for you."

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who came to think of him as a brother, were Emanuel Bloch's greatest inspiration. He says:

"They symbolize the integrity of the little man, of the plain, ordinary people. They were an average middle-class couple with a deep love for each other, with a rich family life, a fondness for books and music. Millions responded to them through a sense of identification: looking at them, they could say, 'It could have happened to me.'"

First Rosenberg play opens in London

SINCE the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg stirred world-wide vows to honor and vindicate their memory, many progressive writers have undertaken books and plays about the case. First to get a completed work before the public were Britains Eric Palce and William Bland, whose play *The Rosenbergs* opened Sept. 27 at the Unity, London theater permanently devoted to repertory performed by amateurs. Representatives of labor organizations, diplomatic missions and the world press who attended the opening saw an effective chronicle play with the first act establishing the main characters (Rosenbergs, Greenglasses, Sobells), the second devoted to the trial, the third to the fight to save the Rosenbergs' lives. GUARDIAN correspondent Ursula Wassermann wrote of the performance:

The last scene, set in the death-house a few hours before the execution and centered around the Rosenbergs' last letter to their children, has

dramatic and emotional implications seldom achieved on the stage. Orla Prendergast and Ron Barrin play Ethel and Julius with a quiet dignity that could hardly be improved upon; Manny Bloch is brilliantly and sensitively interpreted by David Abrams. The actors refuse all curlew calls. They and the authors—who performed an ambitious and difficult task exceedingly well—have indeed done honor to the two simple Americans who were called upon to play one of the most tragic and heroic roles in their country's history.

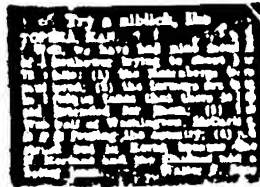
One newspaper woman felt the play was "too realistic." For the sake of the future of the Rosenberg children, and of all those who have identified themselves with their fight for justice and peace, can any play be real enough?

best
emotion

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DATED 7-14-53

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The season of giving is here. This
year remember MICHAEL & JOSEPH
ROSENBERG. Help to secure
their future by contributing to the
Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund.
Box 810, 401 Broadway, New
York 22, N. Y.

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GOUZENKO, JENNER, McCARRAN WARM OVER

'The spy plot that never was'

By William A. Reuben

Last week Senators Jenner and McCarran were in Canada seeking further fuel for the U.S. "spy-hunt" from former Soviet Embassy clerk Igor Gouzenko, who sparked the spy scare in 1956 by giving Embassy documents to Canadian authorities. In view of the general misinformation about the Canadian "case" upon which so much has since been built, we present a highly condensed digest of the chapter, "Canada: The Atom Spy Plot that Never Was," from William A. Reuben's forthcoming book *The Atom Spy Hoax*. For the second half of the story, see next week.

ON Feb. 15, 1946—2½ weeks before Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech which is generally accepted as the West's official declaration of the cold war—a sensational story "broke" in Canada. AP reported from Ottawa:

"... Police, striking suddenly, detained at least 22 men today as the Government launched an investigation into the disclosure of 'secret and confidential information,' authoritatively reported to concern atomic energy to members of a foreign mission here. Sources that cannot be named said the country involved was Russia. ..."

For the next six weeks the story was a page-one sensation; the U.S. press was filled with "dope" stories, think-pieces, "tips" from unidentified sources. The N.Y. Times reported from Ottawa (2/16/46) that although there were no details of the spy ring's operations, it was "probable that the information divulged concerned the use of atomic energy"; later the paper editorialized that efforts to get A-bomb secrets "mark a highlight in the conspiracy." Newsweek's first story said "the atom bomb was foremost in early (press) speculation." A UP story Feb. 16 introduced the local angle:

"Rep. John Rankin, Democrat of Miss., said tonight that 'a Communist spy ring ... uncovered in Canada ... extends throughout the U.S. and is working through various Communist front organizations.'"

COLD-WAR CUSHION: Three days before Churchill and Truman appeared at

Fulton, Canada's Royal Commission issued its first report and said:

"... Undercover agents (organized by) the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa under direct instructions from Moscow ... were instructed to obtain data on military matters, with special emphasis on the atomic bomb."

This and the Commission's second and third reports (Mar. 15, 29) served as preparation, cushion and follow-up to Churchill's speech, which even Time found "startling at this juncture of world affairs." To this day, Americans

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have virtually no other information on the "plot" than what was fed them in that six-week period, when the trials had not yet begun and the accused "atom spies" had been threatened with jail if they even discussed their cases. This was the picture given the public:

- The Soviet government was operating a network of spies, including many in high government posts, mainly to get "atom secrets." The agency doing the recruiting for it was the Labor Progressive (Communist) Party of Canada.

- The government's case was airtight, established by Embassy documents filched by Gouzenko.

MAN OF DISTINCTION: On Mar. 22 the Commission unveiled Gouzenko to newsmen; he had then, as became known later, been briefed daily for 6½ months by police. His evaluation, as the Commission reported it, stressed the point that "the Communist Party in democratic countries has (become) . . . a fifth column . . . an agency net of the Soviet Government . . . for creating artificial unrest, provocation, etc., etc." Gouzenko spoke (as he told it later in his book *This Was My Choice*) of the "spy ring that today would have eaten into your atomic secrets . . . if I hadn't spoken."

The Soviet Embassy said Gouzenko had embezzled Embassy funds and would be tried for it if he ever returned to the U.S.S.R. This he had little incentive to do. In Mar., 1947, he was made a British subject by a special Crown prerogative never before exer-

cised within recollection of Canadian officials. Money flowed in from dozens of magazine articles; from his book (in which he wrote: "Any man who puts his hands in his pockets in the presence of Stalin is liable to be shot instantly"); from "technical advice" for Warner Bros. *The Iron Curtain*; from an ad-

The atom spy hoax

William A. Reuben's *The Atom Spy Hoax: From Hiroshima to the R. v. Gouzenko*, a chapter of which is here digested, is a forthcoming 32 book to be published by Comstock & Kahn, 100 Greenwich Av., N.Y.C. The result of over two years of research, it fits together the pieces of the many "atom spy sensations" in a devastating expose of what has been the basis of Washington's whole cold-war propaganda policy.

exhibit in a Canadian dept. store. Pres. T. F. Ahearn of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. in 1947 settled on him a \$100-a-month lifetime annuity.

THE HOAX: To see how the case was launched, let us go back to Sept., 1945, when World War II ended. Before the end of that month the heads of three of the Allied powers—the U.S., Britain and Canada—had conferred and worked out plans to blunt pro-Soviet feeling generated during the war. NYT's C. L. Sulzberger reported (3/21/46) that the "momentum" of this feeling

" . . . had continued too heavily after the armistice, (making) it difficult to carry out the stiffer diplomatic policies required now. For this reason . . . a campaign was worked up to obtain a better psychological balance of public opinion to permit the Govt. to adopt a harder line. . . ."

By the end of Sept., 1945, Canada's Prime Minister Mackenzie King later told parliament, "pretty much the whole case as it has since been developed had at that time been worked out." After it was launched in Feb. 1946, few U.S. newspaper readers learned what actually happened in court. Facts they never got were that:

- Not one of the 22 "atom spies" was even charged with, let alone convicted of, "atomic" or any other espionage;

- Only 7 of the 22 were finally sent to jail;

- The "crime" of which most of the 22 "atom spies" were charged was helping get passports for Loyalist volunteers in the Spanish war;

- On Mar. 18, 1946, Prime Minister King frankly told parliament:

"([this] business has not arisen out of the atomic bomb in any way or any secrecy in connection with it."

(Continued next week)



SENATOR McCARRAN: THE CALL OF THE WILD
Cloaks, daggers, shillelaghs, broomsticks and hokey

"THE SPY PLOT THAT NEVER WAS"

Canadian 'atom' trials — first cold war hoax

By William A. Ruben

(This is the second and concluding part of a condensation of the chapter, "Canada: The Atom Spy Plot that Never Was," from Ruben's book *The Atom Spy Hoax: From Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs*. The book is scheduled for publication shortly at \$3 by Cameron & Kahn, 109 Greenwich Ave., N.Y.C.)

THE trials of 22 Canadians following "relations" by former Soviet Embassy clerk Igor Gouzenko in 1948, which set off the cold-war "atom spy" hoax, ended in only 7 of the 22 being sent to jail; all were headlined in the U.S. as "atom spies," but not one was even charged with "atomic" or any other espionage.

Mrs. Emma Wolkin, an External Affairs Dept. cipher clerk, and Miss Kathleen Wilsher, a British High Commissioner's office employee, were both sentenced to jail on no evidence other than statements made while being held incommunicado for three weeks, denied counsel or visitors. (Miss Wilsher, Canada's Royal Commission later reported, believed during that time "she was going to be shot.") The first interim report by the Commission described both as self-confessed Soviet spies, but the only specific incident mentioned about Mrs. Wolkin in its final report was a reference to her having once left unspecified "information" for an unknown person in an unidentified dentist's office. The only fact that was clear was that she put the "information" in the dentist's latrine.

Miss Wilsher admitted occasional talks with two Communists, Fred Rose and Eric Adams, between 1935 and 1939, about "the united front . . . the British attitude toward the Spanish war, and toward Germany and Italy in view of the crisis then developing." It was on this sole basis that the U.S. press headlined Rose, Adams and Miss Wilsher as "atom spies." She was sent to prison; but when Adams, to whom she was accused of giving information, was later brought to trial, he was acquitted and the presiding judge said: "There is no evidence before me that establishes either Adams or Miss Wilsher as an agent of a foreign power." The judge apparently accepted Adams' testimony that the only talk he had with Miss Wilsher was "office gossip."

THE "NETWORK": The Commission's second interim report named four members of the "atom spy network": Dr. Raymond Boyer, asst. chemistry professor at McGill University, who during the war worked with Canada's Natl. Research Council; Harold S. Gerson, who worked in the Dept. of Munitions & Supply; Squadron Leader Matt S. Nightingale, in civilian life an engineer for Canada's Bell Telephone Co.; and Dr. David Shugar, a Ph.D. in physics, who as a Navy officer did war-

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time anti-submarine research.

The Commission's statement that the guilt of all four was "clearly established" got scare-headline publicity. Details of the trials of Gerson, Nightingale and Shugar, whom the court found innocent, were totally suppressed by the U.S. press.

COMIC STRIP: Described by the press as an "atom spy," Boyer was actually charged by the Commission with giving "for transmission to the Soviet Union,

full information" about the "secret research" on an explosive "known as R.D.X." Of this R.D.X. it was shown by the defense that the formula was known in 1904 and that:

- The "secret" Boyer was said to have given away between 1943 and 1945 had been fully revealed in at least three newspapers in 1943, and was even used in a comic strip in 1944;

- In Aug. 1944, two Russian scientists visited the plant producing R.D.X.; the official who showed them around testified in court he was "instructed by his superior to give them all the information they required";

- Shipments of R.D.X., a chemist at another plant testified, were sent out "in the hundreds" from 1942-45 bearing "a seal marked 'R.D.X.—T.N.T.' and another seal which read 'Canada' in three languages, English, Chinese and Russian."

Boyer was nevertheless convicted on a technicality, the government contending that public knowledge of R.D.X. did not matter.

THE PRESS & THE TRUTH: Four of five Canadians—all headlined as "atom

spies"—who were accused of espionage in the Commission's third report (dealing in detail with Gouzenko's stolen documents) were acquitted when they were brought into court. The fifth, Philip Durnford Smith, was convicted—for his involvement, on a technicality, with "secrets" which were either public knowledge or made officially available by the Canadian Govt. to the U.S.S.R. Without explaining what they were convicted of, the U.S. press made biggest headlines from the convictions of "atom spies" Fred Rose, an MP and Canadian Communist Party official, and Sam Carr, a former CP official who was picked up three years later, having been in Cuba. Carr was in fact charged with "conspiracy to commit forgery . . . in connection with the renewal of a

Canadian passport issued to one Wit-
 ceak" who went to fight for Loyalist
 Spain—a "crime" committed six years
 before the A-bomb project even began
 at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Rose got six years
 for discussing the comic-strip R.D.X.
 with Boyer. The judge warned Rose
 that "proceedings would be taken" if
 there were any kind of "public meet-
 ings . . . distribution of pamphlets re-
 garding the facts connected with this
 case"; several persons who did try to
 publicize the facts were jailed for it.

"THE BEST TIME": Under criticism
 after angry parliamentary debates on
 government violations of civil liberties
 and use of fascistic methods, Prime
 Minister King explained to Commons
 (3/18/46) that everything had been
 done in consultation with the U.S. and
 British governments. He described how
 in Sept. he had "made it a point" to go
 and see Truman in Washington, then
 to see Attlee and Bevin in London, then
 had returned with Attlee to Washing-
 ton for a further talk with Truman.
 He had to discuss with them, he said,
 "not only what was the wisest step to
 take, but the best time to take it."

The Royal Commission reports, re-
 ceived today, show a startling re-
 semblance to the "findings" of the
 McCarthy Committee in their total
 irresponsibility. Gouzenko's "interpro-
 talkn"—based on no personal knowl-
 edge whatever—of the stolen documents

Alan Nunn May

The case of Alan Nunn May has not
 been mentioned here previously because—
 while details available about the case
 are meager—it was a 1st step and the court
 that May was arrested in connection with
 Gouzenko or his documents. May was con-
 victed and sent to jail in England on
 May 1, 1946, on the basis of a confession
 that he violated the Official Secrets Act
 (i.e., discussed with unauthorized per-
 sons information he was authorized to
 possess). Canada's Foreign Commission
 never named him until its final report
 of June 29, 1946; there has been no ex-
 planation as to why he was named for
 the first time eight weeks after his con-
 viction.

at pinning espionage guilt on 22 Cana-
 dians (of whom he equally had no
 knowledge) was on a par with David
 Greenglass' self-portrayal in the Rosen-
 berg case as a man capable of giving
 Russia the "atom bomb secret." To this
 day there is no evidence that Gouzen-
 ko's alleged documents produced any-
 thing at all of what was charged in
 court against the 22 progressives.

"WHOLLY LACKING FACTS": The
 reliability of Gouzenko's garbled hear-
 say statements about the documents he
 stole from the Soviet Embassy is in-
 dicated by the different allegations taken
 toward them by the Royal Commission
 and the Canadian courts. According to
 the Commission's third report, J. S.
 Benning would seemingly have been
 one of the key figures in the "atom-
 bomb spy network." He was described
 as an important executive with Cana-
 da's Munitions & Supply Dept. and as
 Joint Secy. of the Canadian Munitions
 Assignment Committee. "The evidence
 establishes," reported the Commission,
 that Benning used the cover name of
 "Foeler" and was "the source of supply
 of seventy separate documents."

in throwing out the Crown's case against Benning, here is what Canada's Chief Justice R. B. Robertson later said about that identical "evidence":

"There is no evidence that the appellant did any identifiable act at any identifiable time or place or that in relation thereto he was in communication with anybody. The case for the Crown is wholly lacking in any evidence of such facts."

Science editor John J. O'Neill of the N.Y. Herald Tribune (3/24/46) aptly described the Canadian "atom spy scare," long before the results became known, as "so ludicrous that it is a laugh to all but the most gullible," and "staged to provide apparent justification for a military control coup." Planned in the month World War II ended and one month after Hiroshima, and timed to provide a psychological accompaniment to the declaration of the Cold War, it was a hoax to mobilize North American opinion against our wartime ally and against all progress, civil at home.



THE KATZENJENNER KIDS IN CANADA
Sirs Jenner and McCarran pose for press on their secret mission two weeks ago
to get more goose pimples from Gouzenko.

THERE ARE NO ATOM SPY.
William A. Reuben, author of "The
Atom Spy Hunt" is available to
speak on "Atom Spies and the
Cold War." Call MO 2-9858 or
write Box 97, 17 Murray St. NYC 1.

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Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for Rosenbergs, dead

SOMETIME on the morning of Sat. Jan. 30, Emanuel H. Bloch, defender of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and guardian of their orphaned sons, died alone in his small apartment in New York City. Death was caused by a heart attack. He was 52 years old.

On Feb. 3, services were held at Riverside Chapel, 76th St. and Amsterdam Av. Eleven of his closest associates through his three-year ordeal paid tribute to him as one who always dared defend the hated, the feared, the bedeviled and the damned. Paul Robeson sang Bach's "A Mighty Fortress" and a slow and ancient Chassidic chant. In the afternoon, Bloch was buried in Mt. Judah Cemetery in Queens.

ONE MAN'S BURDEN. Bloch's death came exactly three years, lacking a day, from the time of the Rosenbergs' indictment on Jan. 31, 1951, on a charge of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. From that day until his heart gave out he knew no rest. Almost single-handed he bore the staggering legal burden of the defense in the atomic age's most highly charged

moment. The executioner pulled the switch.

The finality of death in the electric chair did not end the fight for him. To him, innocents had been murdered; and at the funeral of Ethel and Julius last June, he placed responsibility upon President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Brownell and FBI Director Hoover. He said:

"They did not pull the switch, it is true. But they were the ones who directed the zone who pulled the switch."

He added: "This is not the time to grieve. Neither Ethel nor Julius would have wanted it that way. They were

Supreme Court turns down second Sobell plea for review (See p. 6)

hurt but they did not cry. They were tortured but they did not yield."

THE CHILDREN. Bloch was as unyielding. He had to go on for Michael and Robble, his charges now—and he devoted himself almost exclusively to assuring their future. Taking time out only to win the acquittal of a young Army medical officer on the now-familiar charge of having been a Communist, he set to work to raise a \$50,000 trust fund to see Michael and Robble through school and college until they came of age. He only recently completed a month-long tour to the West Coast and into Canada just before his death. The Rosenberg Children's Fund was ready to announce the goal reached; the fund closed.

One of his last acts was to find a perfect home for the kids after officials of a small New Jersey community where they had been living denied them schooling on the ground they were non-residents. In their new home the children are happy, friends reports.

It was the Monday before Manny died. He couldn't take the grin off his face. He had been to see Michael and Robble on Sunday. He was so happy that they were doing so well. He kept saying: "It's wonderful! It's wonderful!"

The friend, long school teacher, visited the children herself.

These youngsters have suffered everything. But no one would ever know they hadn't lived with this

(Continued on Page 3)



political trial and the human burden of protecting Michael, now 10, and Robble, now 8, against the tragedy that came to them. Throughout the long and bitter battle Bloch was always far more than lawyer to his clients; they came to love him and lean upon him as a brother. After every agonizing setback in the courts, they set to work again with a vigor that amazed all who knew the scope of his task. Yet he found time and strength for frequent visits to Sing Sing's death-house.

NO TIME TO GRIEVE. Though every legal avenue to freedom for the innocent Rosenbergs was closed on one by one, Bloch never abandoned hope. During the last days of the case in Washington he drew upon seemingly inexhaustible reserves of strength in the fight for life that he waged up to the

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Emanuel Bloch

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couple all their lives. . . . There was such real gaiety in this house. . . . Yes, Manny did a good job."

THE FUTURE: The trustees of the Fund, Malcolm Sharp, lawyer and educator, Yuri Suhl, author, Shirley Graham DuBois and James Aronson, said:

"With the same zeal and unstinting devotion with which Emanuel Bloch fought to prove the innocence and save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, so did he strive until the last day of his life to secure the future of their children. . . . The Trustees pledge themselves to continue, in the spirit of Emanuel Bloch, to administer the Fund in a manner which will provide for the greatest security for the Rosenberg children."

The trustees announced that Gloria Agrin, an attorney who was closely associated with Bloch in the Rosenberg defense, has been elected to fill his place as a trustee.

FINAL ORDEAL: As death came, Bloch was facing another ordeal: on Jan. 19 the N. Y. City Bar Assn. had filed with the Appellate Divn. of the State Supreme Court a petition urging that action be taken against him for his speech at the Rosenberg funeral. Attorneys so cited can be censured, suspended or disbarred. Bloch had commented on the action:

"I have an unblemished record before the bar for the past 30 years. Indeed, in the Rosenberg case itself I have received strong praise from the courts, before whom I appeared on behalf of my clients. Of course, I shall defend myself."

THE LAST DAY: But indignities did not end even with death. His body was found in mid-afternoon of the day of his death by Miss Agrin. After she called police, the FBI was alerted and officers of both the Criminal Identification Divn. and the Police Technical Laboratory were called in, although they are never summoned in cases of death by natural causes. Miss Agrin was forced to repeat her story in detail four separate times, once by cross-examination. The body was not moved until it had been photographed and examined by men from the laboratory. Then the apartment was systematically searched: closets, bureaus, suitcases, desk. Even books and phonograph records were examined one by one. When Miss Agrin asked if such procedure was usual in death by heart attack, she was told "confidentially":

"No, but here we have to make a homicide inquiry. We have to be sure that someone on your side didn't bump him off because he knew too much."

THE PEOPLE: Nearly 2,500 persons attended the funeral. The chapel itself was filled to over-capacity an hour be-

fore the services began. . . . crowded anterooms in the building. . . . at 1,900 stood silently in the street outside. They were the people who had attended Rosenberg meetings, raised funds, circulated petitions—who had hoped and prayed to the hour of death. The walls of the chapel all around the bier were banked with flowers; one cluster of white carnations bore the French tricolor and the inscription: "Hommage de ses amis Français à Emanuel Bloch." (In Paris the same

Said Dr. DuBois:

"The heart of Emanuel Bloch broke because his faith in American justice failed. That failure was all the more bitter because the faith was so deep. . . . So he died. Yet we shall not forget him, for he has showed us what is good, and how it is required of us to do justly and love mercy and walk humbly."

THE TEST: The faith shown by



THE BURIAL OF EMANUEL BLOCH

He died justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly

day lawyers placed a wreath for Bloch before the Palace of Justice.) Spoken tributes came from the dead man's fellow Children's Fund trustees Sharp and Suhl; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Alice Citron; Cedric Belfrage; Joseph Brainin, who headed the Rosenberg Committee; John F. Finerty, attorney who was associated with the defense in the last months of the case; Bernard Jaffe of the Natl. Lawyers Guild; James Garfinkel of the Canadian Rosenberg-Sobell Committee; and Abraham Winger, attorney and old friend.

"HE HAS SHOWED US": Alice Citron, active in the International Aspects of the Rosenberg case, said people around the world mourned because they felt: "If there could be a Manny Bloch in America, America could be saved." To Brainin, Bloch "was the spokesman of the America which rejects the howling hysteria . . . a man who believed that no electric chair could kill the truth." Finerty called the Rosenberg case "the most shameful maladministration of law this country has ever seen, both in the courts and in the Executive Department." Garfinkel reported that when Bloch's name was mentioned at the conference of the Intl. Assn. of Democratic Lawyers in Vienna last fall,

cemetery as a last associate and friend of Manny Bloch—Charles Slavovick, American Labor Party candidate for N. Y. City Council President in 1953—spoke to some 250 men and women gathered around the grave:

"His brethren were hungry and he gave them food, thirsty and he gave them drink, strangers and he welcomed them, naked and he clothed them, sick and he visited them, in prison and he came unto them."

"Let the rains of summer fall gently on this spot. From his dead last spirit will grow up a tree as the winged hopes of the children nations will be nourished in branches."

Bloch is survived by his father, attorney Alexander Bloch, and brother, Milton.



Emanuel H. Bloch — 1902-1954

IN MEMORIAM

Emanuel H. Bloch

On Jan. 30, 1954, Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs, died. We at the GUARDIAN loved him and he loved us. We are proud of that love, enriched for having experienced it. This is what Manny said of our relationship in his last talk for the GUARDIAN, at our Fifth Anniversary dinner last fall.

I SPEAK here on behalf of human worth and dignity, in grateful tribute to the independence, the integrity, the intelligence, and the inspiration of the GUARDIAN and its staff. I speak here on behalf of the dead, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed here this last year. I am sure they would like me to say for them that they received their greatest source of strength, which provided them with their heroism and courage, as a direct consequence of the support they received from the GUARDIAN. For let history record that the GUARDIAN was the first newspaper in the world which broke the truth of the Rosenberg case, where other people feared, the GUARDIAN stepped in.

And so, as I light this fifth candle, I am sure I speak on behalf of all of us, on behalf of decency, on behalf of every honest person throughout the world—and we have millions upon millions upon millions of allies—in gratitude, in solidarity, with this wonderful little band of men and women who are leading us, and who are providing that inspiration we all seem to need, but which we are getting within ourselves more each day.

And so, may the GUARDIAN live for a long, long time, and I hope that in the best future most of the newspapers in America will be like the NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

At the funeral service for Manny Bloch Feb. 2, GUARDIAN's editor Cedric Belfrage told what Manny meant to us, and the world:

THE MAN who lies here in our midst has fought and fallen in a testing moment of his country's history when it seems by the very name it wears so belligerently—the Free World—to have dedicated itself to hypocrisy and death. He was free to defend truth and right, and free to pay the price. He has defended them, and he has paid, and now we bury him. Such a season of history accustoms us to the fullest flowering of hypocrisy, at the time of death, which is its twin. But none can deprive us of the power of simple words to tell of this man who, because of his life, is not dead. We who shared his faith proclaim him as one who loved people; who hated only evil and pitiless injustice, but could hardly be brought to believe that any heart could be closed to pity. And people in every corner of the earth are bowed and sober-faced now, not only for him, but because they know the day he fell was the end of the second act of a great 20th century tragedy, the American tragedy.

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National Guardian

DATE: 2-8-54

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WHEN his closest friends said that he would above all want a spokesman for the NATIONAL GUARDIAN to say a farewell to him today, they did my colleagues and myself an honor we will try to deserve. Manny Bloch was one of our best; he is for us an immortal whose presence we will continue to feel intensely as we go about our work. We will think of him when his first came to tell us, with a warmth of humanity that planted deeper seeds than all the legal arguments, that on the word of a brother about a brother and sister whom he knew too well for doubt—Julius and Ethel were innocent. We will think of the good common sense of the counsel he gave us week after terrible week, glowing with his certainty that the cause in which we had enlisted with him must triumph because all the mighty principles and powers could not keep truth bottled up. We will think of the tenderness with which he shouldered his duty toward the victims who could not understand little Michael and Robbie. We will think of his sometimes woefully weary face as the tension under which he had chosen to live drew out without respite into a year, two years, three years—and then the final blow, the reward he had earned from his profession, in this Free World, for standing up unflinchingly for justice against the pillaged ones.

LET THE WORDS not be spoken easily and flimsily here. We will not forget. His days are ended. But to us the Michaels and Robbies and a host yet unborn cry out that how it shall be for them depends on the choice we make about what we will do. The third act of the drama is yet unwritten. We are the writers. Let us say here to Manny: We are going on to make your vision real for all the ones you loved, for your own American people and for all in the world who eat the bread of bitterness. Let us go back to our work not tragically but in the spirit of the American working-class poet who wrote those lines:

Mourn not the dead who in the cold earth lie
Dust unto dust. The calm earth mothers all who die of all
men must.
But rather mourn the pathetic throng, the soured and maddened
Who see earth languish and its wrong, but dare not speak.
Let us honor in our deeds this beloved brother who saw
and dared to speak.

All parties to attend Bloch memorial in Paris

PARIS.—A mass meeting in memory of "Maitre Bloch" has been set for Feb. 8 by some of his thousands of French admirers within and without the legal profession. Every political party in France will be represented at the meeting.

LOS ANGELES.—Tribute was paid to Emanuel Bloch by 400 people who overflowed Channing Hall (Unitarian Church) on Sunday, Jan. 31, the day after his death. Rev. Stephen A. Fritchman, pastor of the church, officiated; speakers included attorney Daniel G. Marshall, west coast chairman of the Natl. Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, and Ignacio Lopez, editor of the Spanish-language newspaper El Speciador. A resolution was adopted charging Bloch's death "to those guilty of conspiring to destroy all who fight for truth and justice in our land"; pledging a stepped-up fight to vindicate the Rosenbergs, free Sobell; declaring

"This roll-call of death must be stopped. We must stop it now before it claims Wesley Robert Wells."

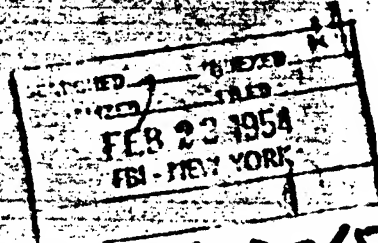
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N.Y. *National Guardian*

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65-15348-D-156

Manny Bloch: The man who was all heart

At the funeral service for Manny Bloch, perhaps the profoundest picture of him was drawn by Gloria Agria, an attorney who worked side-by-side with him on the Rosenberg Case. Her remarks follow here:

By Gloria Agria

I SPEAK TO YOU as one who lived, hour by hour and minute by minute, the three and one half years of his most vital living and the three and one half years of his dying—but for the moment of his death which he faced alone. As the world, as all of you, I loved Manny most profoundly. To so many he was a great man, monumental as the pillar of strength which he was, carved in the image of greatness that each one saw in his own eye. But his true greatness, which I have seen, was in what he really was.

Manny was not so much a man of steel, as a man of flesh.

Even the steel in him was compounded, not of hardness, but of the softness and sweetness of life. It was primarily of love for people and hurt

for their sufferings. It was music that tore at the heart. It was writing and art that spoke greatly of the life he experienced. It was the caress of an evening in the spring.

THE FLESH of him was cast in the mold of the finest in humanity. He was proud in aspiration but humble—so unassuming—in achievement. His conscience was wide and deep and honored by him even at the cost of much anguish to himself. His honesty was inviolate and always the measure of his thought and conduct. He was generous to a fault if full open-heartedness and open-handedness are human faults. He had no love of material things and his spiritual attachments were the real core and center and meaning of his life. Without these, he would not have been Manny Bloch, and without them Manny Bloch could not have lived.

I know that if Manny could hear me, he might like what I have said—to know, as I believe he did, that I respected and admired as well as loved him—but he would also say that so far I have said nothing, because I

have not fulfilled my obligation to give you a guide to live by, a pattern to think with, a course to act on. I am satisfied that Manny's living and his death were implicitly all of these. But he had a love of words and a confidence that once spoken, they could move worlds. For him I say to you what he would have said:

"We must be unafraid to struggle for what is right. We must not live on our knees, but stand to fight in dignity and self-respect."

ETHEL ROSENBERG wrote in poetry her own epitaph, loved by Manny, which is Manny's too, although too soon spoken:

"Earth shall smile, my son, shall smile, and green above your resting place the killing end, the world rejoice in brotherhood and peace."

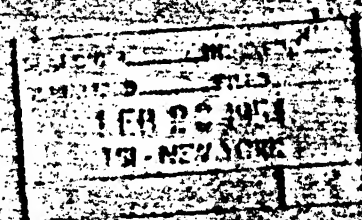
Manny, you died too soon. Too soon to take your full measure of joy from life. Too soon to finish tasks that were yours still to do. Give us the strength to do them. And rest content, we were satisfied with you. Goodbye.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *National Guardian*

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65-15348-D-157

Michael's and Robbie's short days of happiness

The following report of the happiness the Rosenberg boys had found in their new home was written by a woman with more than 25 years' experience with children as a former school teacher. Throughout the Rosenberg case she has devoted herself to protecting the children and assuring their future. This account was written just after Bloch's death on Jan. 30:

"It was the Monday before Manny died. He couldn't take the grin off his face. He had been to see Michael and Robbie on Sunday. He was so happy that they were doing well; he kept saying: 'It's wonderful, it's wonderful.'"

An ex-teacher can be very skeptical of a mere lawyer's clinical appraisal of children. So of course I had to verify Manny's verdict—one used to children never loses the practiced eye nor the ability to react profoundly to children's accomplishments. And I thought while watching the two boys: "What a remarkable thing this is." These youngsters had suffered everything. But no one would ever know that they hadn't lived with this couple all of their lives.

FAMILY GAIETY: Michael, without ostentation, played a short bit of music he had composed himself. His new daddy had written words for it. It was hard to tell who was prouder, papa or Michael. Robbie quipped and joked every minute. There was such real gaiety in this house. I thought: "This is an interesting home for kids. I wish I was a kid."

Michael and Robbie insisted that I listen to a recording the whole family had made. Papa impersonated a horse and anything else he could think of. Mama was master of ceremonies. Michael and Robbie contributed what they thought were funny lines. I thought they were funny, too.

"Well, what do you think of our program?"

I answered sagely: "I would say it's pretty good."

"I think so, too," popped back Michael. "It's the best program I ever heard."

MANNY'S GOOD JOB: The new mommy and daddy burst with pride: "We have such terrific boys. They have done so much for us."

It was very hard not to be shaken by this remark; my immediate reaction was: "How happy Ethel and Julie would be now. Their dearest ones are getting all they could have wished for them."

Yes, Manny had done a good job. His very last achievements had been the establishment of a trust fund for the kids he loved as devotedly as he had loved their parents. And more important, he had found them a perfect home so that when Robbie goes to bed he throws his arms around his new father and says: "You're such a good daddy. I love you so much." And Michael in turn says to his new mama: "You're a beautiful mother."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Nat'l Guardian*

DATED Feb 22, 1951

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ROSENBERG CHILDREN SEIZED

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111

Rosenberg children seized

SINCE last Christmas Michael and Robble Rosenberg have been as happy as two kids with their tragedy-marred lives could be. They lived in a home of love and gaiety; for these brief months they were shielded from the horrors that had intruded on their childhood. On Wednesday night, Feb. 17, the shield was pierced, the horrors back upon them.

To the home of Abel and Ann Meeropol at 720 Riverside Dr. went five representatives of the New York City Dept. of Welfare, including the director of its Bureau of Legal Services, Philip Sokol. They were armed with papers demanding the immediate surrender of the boys for a court action concerning their custody, scheduled for next morning. Among the five was a social worker known to the boys from the past; to her Michael shouted:

"We don't need any social service worker. We're happy here." Abel and Ann Meeropol, with whom the children found the happiness described elsewhere on this page, are both former school teachers. Under the name of Lewis Allen he is a top lyricist and song writer, best known for "The House I Live In" and "Strange Fruit." One of his songs, "Apples, Peaches and Cherries," is currently on the Hit Parade.

LEGAL TRAPPINGS: The five were supplied with legal papers, but the move had been planned in total secrecy (there was no leak to the press) and it was executed with shattering suddenness. But the Allens refused to surrender the children at 7 p.m., insisted on escorting them to court on Thursday morning. For the rest of the night police squad cars parked in front of the building; two guards reclined on mattresses just outside the Allen door. Meanwhile the Allens went to work on the telephone.

In Chicago Dr. Malcolm Sharp, professor in Chicago University Law School and a trustee of the fund for the Rosenberg children, caught a plane and flew into New York. Others were alerted. By 9 a.m. Thursday the waiting room outside the courtroom of Domestic Relations Judge Jacob Panken was packed. Before the hearing got under way, the outside doors of the building had to be closed to prevent overcrowding. Reporters were present in full force, but only in response to anonymous phone calls—no word of the scheduled hearing had come from the officials involved.

HALF AN HOUR: The hearing itself.

which lasted only a little more than a half hour, was held in absolute secrecy. Acting in behalf of the Meeropols were attorneys Sharp, Alexander Bloch, father of Emanuel, and Gloria Agri, who worked closely with Bloch throughout the case.

At the hearing's end Judge Panken, in an unusual move, called in the press and announced that the court had taken the children into custody pending final determination of the case. Another hearing will be held next Tuesday, Feb. 23. No information whatever of the children's whereabouts would be given out, he said, and he exacted a promise from those present not to divulge such information if they learned any.

He revealed that the action against the children was based on a petition filed on Wednesday by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which in turn based its arguments on information from the Welfare Dept.

"NO OTHER WAY": No copy of the Society's petition was available to the press, but the judge said that among the allegations was one that the chil-

dren have been "taken from place to place and home to home without a guardian having been appointed by the Surrogate of New York"; another, that the children have been exploited for fund-raising activities. From another source a third allegation was reported, that the children are being subjected to political influences.

"Because of these allegations, the judge said, 'the court found it necessary that the children be placed so that the court may have supervision of the children through its departments and to have protection of the children.' He conceded this will have 'a serious impact on the children,' but argued that 'there was no other way for the court to do what the court did.' He emphasized that he heard no evidence that the children had been neglected.

While the hearing was on Michael and Robbie were kept in a small room.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Agri announced she would seek a writ of habeas corpus from the State Supreme Court.

BLOCH'S ROLE DENIED: In their

last will the Rosenbergs had designated Emanuel Bloch as custodian for their children, but the judge said parents cannot name a guardian by testament and that approval by Surrogate is necessary. He said no application for guardianship has even been made.



"They are my children and I want to take them."
 Robbie and Michael Rosenberg with Grandmother Sophie Rosenberg after Judge McNally's decision.

CLIPPING FROM THE

Y. Post Journal
 March 1, 1954
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THE LAW

New York Edition

Rosenberg children given temporarily to grandma; long legal fight likely

MICHAEL and Robbie Rosenberg last week were temporarily restored to the custody of their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, after the Welfare Dept. on Feb. 18 in a surprise action had caused them to be committed to the Jewish Child Care Assn. by Domestic Relations Court Judge Jacob Panken. State Supreme Court Justice James B. M. McNally last Saturday granted a verbal request by attorney Alexander Bloch that the children, aged 11 and 8, remain with their grandmother pending outcome of the action begun by the city. Justice McNally set March 9 for hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to void the Welfare Dept. move.

HEARING PUT OVER: But two other court actions complicated the case. Judge Panken on Tuesday postponed until Friday, Feb. 26, a full hearing on charges instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that the children have been "exploited" for fund-raising purposes. The original action was brought against Anne and Abel Meeropol, with whom the children had been living happily since Christmas; Judge Panken on Tuesday took under consideration a motion by city attorneys that Mrs. Rosenberg now be included. He indicated a belief that he possesses "original jurisdiction" as against any rulings by the State Supreme Court.

A third legal move is scheduled for March 5 before Surrogate George Frankenthaler who will hear a petition by Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy that Morton L. Delich, president of the Jewish Child Care Assn., be appointed legal guardian of the Rosenberg boys and custodian of their "property."

COURTROOM DRAMA: Dramatic highlight of the complex legal actions launched against the children came on

(Continued on Page 3)

Rosenberg chil 81

(Continued from page 1)

Saturday when they were brought before Justice McNally in response to a writ of habeas corpus. From the Jewish Child Care Assn.'s Pleasantville Cottage School, where they had been for two days, they were escorted to court by two women who evidently had instructed them to hide their faces as they were hurried past the corps of newspaper photographers in the corridor. In the courtroom they sat quietly with the women until the judge appeared.

He promptly called Michael and Robbie before him, shook their hands, and asked them where they wanted to sit. Michael said: "With our parents."

They ran back and sat with Anne and Abel Meeropol, with whom they lived from Christmas until Feb. 12.

ALL EYES ON BOYS: After sitting with the Meeropols for a time, Michael moved to a place beside his grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. The behavior of the two dispelled any possible doubt of their affection for their foster-parents and their grandmother; they demonstrated it so naturally and touchingly that reporters watched them rather than the judge.

The courtroom, usually deserted on a Saturday, was filled to capacity by a crowd so well-behaved that it disconcerted a crew of 14 court attendants

under a captain obviously prepared for a demonstration.

Justice McNally showed little tolerance with Welfare Dept. counsel Philip Sokol and Asst. Corp. counsel Milton Mollen. He was so scornful of their claim that the original summons was properly served on the Meeropols that he directed them then and there to read the governing section of the Children's Court Act. He agreed at once with defense attorney Alexander Bloch that there had in fact been no hearing before Judge Panken and that the hearing before him was an original application in behalf of Mrs. Rosenberg.

HER CHILDREN: As she was being sworn, the court attendants' captain lined up his men before the audience and commanded: "Do nothing. Do absolutely nothing." No one was doing anything but quietly observing the proceedings. Mrs. Rosenberg told Justice McNally:

"Yes, I want to take them; they are my children and I want them."

Asked by Sokol why she had once before released them—they had lived with her for a year before their parents were executed—she replied that they were upset at that time by continual hounding by reporters and the taunts of neighborhood children:

"Those children said Michael's and Robbie's father and mother were spies—I told them, 'No, darlings, don't you believe it.'"

ENTER THE FBI: She said she was glad when Emanuel Bloch, who de-



JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
"Was there a hearing?"

tended the parents and was named by them as guardian of the children, had arranged for them to live with a couple in Toms River, N.J. They had been happy and adjusted there until FBI agents swarmed into the area last September. Early in October the local school principal moved to expel them from school as "non-residents." Thereafter they lived with the Meeropols.

Mrs. Rosenberg promised Justice McNally that she would teach the children to love their country, to believe in a Supreme Being, and to instruct them from the Old Testament. She affirmed that she is Orthodox in her beliefs and rigidly observes the Jewish Sabbath—she had traveled other than by foot on a Sabbath for the first time in her life for her appearance in court.

"ROBBIE'S BUS": Attorneys for the city seemed not to know what course to take; a woman who was apparently supposed to testify as to the unsuitability of Mrs. Rosenberg as custodian declined to take the stand. During a recess the children again displayed their affection for their grandmother and the Meeropols; Michael insisted on showing reporters, court attendant, and attorneys the completed version of a six-chapter illustrated "book" called "Robbie's Bus" which Robbie had dictated just before the children were taken from their home.

When the hearing resumed, Justice McNally gave scant heed to arguments that the children would be better off in the Pleasantville institution, observed that Mrs. Rosenberg "is a God-fearing woman who practices her religion" and that she should have them because they "are entitled to the same chance in life as anyone else, and as far as I'm concerned they're going to get it." The children left the court in high spirits, each holding one of their grandmother's hands. They walked across City Hall Park unpestered by photographers, whom McNally had told to take all their pictures in the courtroom.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO? After the court hearing there was a reunion of the children with their friends in the office of Gloria Aglin, one of the attorneys representing them. Reporters talked to them; when Michael was asked if he wanted to say anything about Justice McNally, he replied:

"Just God bless him—I said that to him."

Michael also reported that when he and his brother were taken into the judge's chambers for a chat:

"I thought to myself: what would Tom Sawyer have done in this mess?"

Asked about their stay at Pleasantville, he said:

"We were well treated, but those other children were terrible. They had no manners and used awful language, bad words I wouldn't repeat. But it's not their fault. Be sure to say that. They don't know any better. Their parents probably died when they were very young."

ILLEGAL ACT CHARGED: Michael spurned as absurd all questions concerning "exploitation" for money-raising purposes; he said, "That's ridiculous," and insisted on talking instead of a valentine his foster father had made for him.

In their brief seeking a writ of habeas corpus, attorneys acting for the Meeropols and Mrs. Rosenberg argued that the city's attempt to secure custody "was an illegal and arbitrary act and an abuse of process and the attempted illegal act was in utter disregard of the health and welfare" of the children. They pointed out that neither Mrs. Rosenberg nor the Meeropols were given any notice of the proceedings and that

"... the detention of the children and the purported order of commitment made by Judge Panken is unconstitutional, unlawful, illegal and an abuse of discretion."

All allegations made by the city were not only denied, but countered with proof to the contrary.

NEW CITY MOVE: On Tuesday the Welfare Dept. moved to include Mrs.

Rosenberg with the Meropols as a defendant in its neglect charges, presumably to aid its case for guardianship in Surrogate Court. Lawyers for the children filed a brief with Judge Panken contesting bringing Mrs. Rosenberg into the case in this way.

The same day Judge Panken revealed he had received 200 cablegrams from Europe protesting the removal of the children. Typical of messages from abroad was one from the Intl. Democratic Women's Federation denouncing "brutal, inhuman treatment of innocent children" and pledging the support of 140,000,000 members in 66 countries in "efforts to restore the children to a normal life among friends."

BLOCH MEMORIAL: On Tuesday night in New York 2,000 persons attended a meeting to honor the memory of Emanuel Bloch, Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey in a message paid tribute to Bloch's dedication to "the

worthy cause of preserving the dignity and integrity of American justice" and said:

"We should all of us do honor to his memory by striving even more to bring the facts of the Rosenberg case to the attention of the American people and to secure some small redress of the great injustice done to two people who were disliked but who, in my opinion, were not proved guilty of the crime for which they were executed. I am sorry that we have lost the help of Mr. Bloch."

Speakers at the memorial were:

John F. Finerty, prominent attorney who was associated with Bloch in the final phases of the Rosenberg case; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the co-defendant in the Rosenberg case, now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz; John T. McManus, general manager of the GUARDIAN; Prof. Ephraim Cross of CUNY; and Emil Altman, exec. secy. of the Nat. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. 111

Seven weeks in the life of kids in need of love



FOR THEM THERE WAS ONLY ONE CONCERN
L. to r.: Abel & Anne Meeropol, attorney Gloria Agrin and Mrs. Rosenberg

By Isaac Kramer

Here is a picture of the kind of people to whom the Rosenberg family and attorney Emanuel Bloch had entrusted Michael and Robbie—and a picture of the progress the children had been making. This is based on an interview the day before Judge McNally's decision.

ABEL and ANNE MEEROPOL had always wanted children. Their own two sons had died at birth, said Anne Meeropol, a sweet-faced former nursery school head. "We told the boys at our first dinner together that we had lost our children and they had lost their parents, so together we became a family." The Meeropols had not known Ethel and Julius Rosenberg but had been a friend of attorney Emanuel Bloch for years. The children came to live with them last Christmas.

Talking with this reporter in their cheerful apartment at 720 Riverside Drive, they were bursting to tell of Michael's and Robbie's progress. Anne said:

"The boys have really made the place theirs [she spoke as if they were still there] just as we wanted them to. It was wonderful to see the way the children flowered since they came."

MOTHER'S SONG: After their experience in New Jersey they had resumed some of their earlier nervous traits, but lately Robbie had stopped having nightmares and gnashing his teeth in his sleep. Michael's hands had lost their tenseness at the piano. His piano teacher said that given a secure atmosphere he could learn in six months the music another child would learn in two years.

Abel produced Michael's first original three-line musical composition. They all would sing with Anne, who plays the guitar. A favorite was "Aunt

Rhody" which they remembered singing with their mother.

According to Abel, Michael greatly felt the responsibility of being his brother's only "parent" and was like a little old man. But he had lost much of that feeling.

After Toms River they didn't want to go back to school. With the cooperation of the principal and permission of Bloch and the Rosenberg family, the boys attended a public school under the Meeropol's name. They were growing to like school and were getting along well with their classmates. Michael even confided he had a "girl friend."

Anne said both the principal and the district school superintendent had called her to express their shock at the Welfare Dept.'s action. A psychiatrist, whom the Meeropols had been consulting about the children, went to court Feb. 18 to testify that the action would be "disastrous" to the boys' wellbeing, but was not permitted by Judge Panken to testify.

FAMILY COUNCIL: Each week the four held a "United Family Conference" at which problems were discussed, Anne said:

"Best of all, the children have come to love us. They wake up singing and woke us up with kisses in the morning. I was so happy a few weeks ago when Robbie just threw his head back and said luxuriously: 'You can kiss me all you want to.'"

The Meeropols were waiting until the children were completely integrated with the family, before telling them of the death of Emanuel Bloch. The night before they were taken for the first time to Children's Court, they were told lest they hear it from other sources. When they heard the next morning that they would not be going to school as usual, Michael thought it was a day of "mourning for Manny."

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D-161

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NEW YORK TIMES
FEBRUARY 1, 1954
FORWARDED BY N.Y.

Block in Canada

BURLINGTON, ONT.

It seems incredible that only a few short weeks ago I talked with Emmanuel Birch during his lecture tour here. My friends and I got a terrific shock when we heard of his passing. We firmly believe he was a casualty of the grim time in America.

I think you would like to know he spoke of the GUARDIAN folks with a deep and warm affection. You bolstered his magnificent courage and gave him added strength in his terrifying battle for one salute you! Say Alcester

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. Mail Guard

DATED *March 4, 1954*

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7 P.M.

Rosenberg children: 3 court actions

ROBIE and Michael Rosenberg, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, are living with their Grandmother Sophie in New York for the time being and going to the same school they attended when they were taken from their home with Abel and Anne Meeropol Feb. 18.

Three separate court actions were pending as the result of the City Welfare Dept.'s efforts to take custody of the two boys:

MARCH 5: A hearing was scheduled on a Welfare Dept. petition filed in Surrogate's Court. This seeks to appoint as guardian of the children and custodian of their "property" Morton L. Delich, president of the Jewish Child Care Assn. Counsel for the children's interests were expected to seek a postponement.

MARCH 8: A hearing in Children's Court on the original complaint filed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at the instigation of the Welfare Dept. This charges that the children were being "exploited" and improperly cared for. As the result of this petition Judge Panken removed the children from the Meeropol's home and sent them to an institution.

MARCH 9: A Supreme Court hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to void the Welfare Dept.'s action before Judge Panken. On Feb. 21 Supreme Court Justice McNally granted a verbal request by attorney Alexander Bloch, father of the late Emanuel Bloch, that the children remain with their grandmother pending outcome of the action brought by the city.

The American Labor Party last week called on Mayor Wagner to direct the Welfare Dept. to "cease its shameful association with the persecution of the Rosenberg children."

CLIPPING FROM THE

New York Guardian

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ROBBIE AND MICHAEL KNOW THE WORLD IS THEIR FRIEND

Leave Rosenberg children alone, indignant Europe cries

LETTERS bearing strange stamps, flooding into the New York court of Surrogate William T. Collins as they had previously poured into Mayor Wagner's office and Judge Panken's Children's Court, testified to the worldwide indignation against moves to take Michael and Robbie Rosenberg from their family. (Legal briefs in the action to appoint the Jewish Child Care Society's president as guardian of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's children were submitted March 18.)

A mass protest meeting was held in East Berlin last week; one was scheduled for later this month in Bombay, India; hundreds who attended such a meeting March 1 in Brussels signed a letter to the Surrogate, sent \$50 collected from the audience to buy "something he would really like" for Michael's 11th birthday March 10. The Women's Intl. Democratic Fedn. asked all its members (it claims to represent 140 million women around the world) to wire protests to President Eisenhower, said last month it had received "hundreds of letters and resolutions of solidarity with regard to the two children from every part of the world." Among protests from Britain were one from the Jewish Workers Circle in Stepney, London, and one signed by 27 prominent writers, including Naomi Mitchison, Jack Lindsay, Montagu Slater and Alex Comfort, who said the persecution of the children "would appear unworthy of a civilized nation."

THE WAVE IN FRANCE: Loudest and broadest protests were still coming

from France; the wave was set in motion at a Feb. 24 mass meeting in the same Mutualite hall where Parisian workers, writers, housewives, lawyers and artists had gathered a week earlier to honor Michael's and Robbie's late guardian Emanuel Bloch. Hundreds who could not get in stood outside the hall.

Meetings in other cities have been as jammed as the one in Paris; in Marseilles, the gathering was addressed by representatives of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups including Grand Rabbi Selzer. Contributions have been mounting rapidly to the Rosenberg Children's Fund opened after Bloch's death by a broad Catholic-Protestant-Communist committee.

Delegations have been streaming day after day to the U. S. Embassy in Paris

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One of these, bearing a 172-signature protest from employees of a Paris social work organization, reported it was received by an official who angrily threw the document down on his desk and said one word: "Crazy!"

AN OUTRAGED NATION: By last week messages had been sent representing the protests of hundreds of thousands in French trade unions, city councils and districts, offices, schools, orphanages, churches, family circles and groups gathered in cafes. The municipal council of Ivry (Paris), protesting "these barbarous proceedings" in the name of "the outraged feelings of Ivry's population," informed the U.S. Embassy it had "decided to give the name of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the former Place Parmentier." The Jewish Union for Resistance & Mutual Aid wired Eisenhower: "We demand respect for these unfortunate children and for the testament of their parents." The Assn. of Former Deportees in the (Nazi) Camp at Ravens-

bruck wrote the Surrogate's Court:

"We who suffered so much by separation from our children and from our parents during the terrible years of the Hitler concentration camps ask you that the Rosenberg children be returned to their family, and that they should not be deprived of the love of which they have so great need."

A similar message came from a Paris section of the Republican Assn. of Veterans & Victims of the Two Wars. The 18th section of the Movement Against Anti-Semitism & Racism "earnestly" requested the court to "respect justice in the interest of the traditions of the American people by returning the children to their family—the only humane course."

"STAY ON THE ALERT": The French press was bitter. Combat (anti-Communist Left), accused the U.S. government of "direct or indirect implication" in Emanuel Bloch's death, said:

"... No doubt the death of one

man is not of much interest in the eyes of those who have parked in 1948 those few Indians whom they have not exterminated and who tolerate the lynching of Negroes. . . . Children are malleable, but there always remains in them an inaccessible corner. The reformers of conscience will certainly note this, and it is then that they will throw the Rosenberg children to the mercy of the collective hysteria; that they will make of them new stealers of new hydrogen bombs, new organizers of new spy plots (McCarthy has need of these plots for his electoral propaganda). And it is then that they will demand, if they have not already demanded it: 'Must we kill the Rosenberg children?'

Jean-Paul Sartre, whose blast against "The Animals Sick With Rabies" in America the GUARDIAN reprinted last July 6, wrote in Liberation (pro-Communist):

"Unfortunately the American society 'for the protection of children' has decided to protect them (Michael

and Robbie)—in its particular fashion: it began by making shameful charges against the family that had taken them in. Then it took them away and imprisoned them in an orphanage. . . . These proceedings are not unmindful of those of Chicago racketeers. (They, too, 'protected' businessmen in return for an honest pay-off.)

"... We must stay on the alert:

the suspicious death of lawyer Bloch, the inadmissible acts of violence, the co-operation given so promptly and brutally by the New York police to a private organization—all suggest that the threat has not been dispelled."



Francis in Tribune des Nations

"My dear fellow, you should aim higher in life!"

IS THE TRUST FUND THE TARGET TOO?

Rosenberg children's guardian placed in Surrogate's hands

SURROGATE William T. Collins has set March 18 as the date for submission of legal briefs, on the attempt by the New York City Welfare Dept. to have the Jewish Child Care Society's president designated guardian of Michael and Robby Rosenberg and their "property." Defense attorneys Gloria Agrin and Alexander Bloch had sought at least a month's delay to study the law in the case, possibly to challenge the Surrogate Court's jurisdiction. The children meanwhile remain with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg.

The Surrogate announced his action after two other judges agreed to leave the guardianship decision to him. The city's battle to acquire custody began before Domestic Relations Judge Jacob Panken who, without a hearing, turned the children over to the Jewish Child Care Society; Supreme Court Justice James B. M. McNally then restored them to Mrs. Rosenberg.

WANTS SUGGESTIONS: Before the city's action, which has aroused protests around the world, the children, with Mrs. Rosenberg's consent, were living happily with Anne and Abel Meeropol.

Surrogate Collins said he wants "the best guardian for these children I can obtain" and urged all persons interested to write him recommending a guardian and listing their candidate's background and qualifications.

On April 5, Collins said, he would hold a hearing on the question of the guardianship.

He directed that the wills of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, written the day of their execution and naming Emanuel



Drawing by Milt Rosenberg. Paraphrase: "Respect for the family is the basis of Western Civilization." Eisenhower

Bloch guardian of their children, be filed with his court. Bloch died of a heart attack on Jan. 30. Before his death he succeeded in setting up a trust fund of nearly \$50,000 to care for the children until they reach maturity. In its Court petition, the Welfare Dept. said:

"Your petitioner states, upon information and belief, that the said infant (Michael) is entitled to certain property and estate, the extent of which cannot now be fully ascertained, and that, to protect and preserve the legal rights of said infant, it is necessary that a guardian of the infant's property be appointed."

ENTER MRS. GREENGLASS: Miss Agrin told the court she doubted if the fund—carefully set up and administered by five trustees—could be considered the children's "legal property." But Welfare Dept. atty. Philip Sokol argued that it was "contributed by the

Write to Collins

Surrogate William T. Collins, in whose court the question of the Rosenberg children's custody is to be decided, told opposing lawyers: "I want the best guardian for these children I can obtain." He urged letters recommending a guardian.

GUARDIAN readers might suggest to him that the present welfare and future of the boys could best be served by assigning their care to the Rosenberg family which has been most sensitive to their needs. Write to: Surrogate William T. Collins, Surrogate's Court, Hall of Records, 31 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

public for their benefit."

O. John Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass whose testimony sent his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, to the electric chair, added a complication to the case when he filed an affidavit in behalf of Mrs. Teadie Greenglass, grandmother of the two boys. The affidavit said that "in her view these infants should find a home with a suitable family of Jewish origin and persuasion."

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SURROGATE REJECTS FAMILY'S PETITION

City claims efforts to prevent orphaning of Rosenberg children were 'exploitation'

SURROGATE WILLIAM T. COLLINS last week asserted his court's jurisdiction to name a guardian for Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, and set April 5 at 10:30 a.m. for a hearing to consider "the qualifications of all persons nominated as guardian" not only of the children but of their "property."

The children have no property; a trust fund has been set up in their behalf administered by five persons under a trust agreement. Emanuel Bloch was a member of the trust fund board at his death.

OVERRULED: Collins overruled all challenges to his jurisdiction raised by Gloria Agrin, attorney representing Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, with whom the children are now living, and other members of the family. He also rejected a plea that the matter be decided by a jury.

On March 5, as reported in the N.Y. Times, Surrogate Collins invited all who are interested in the best possible guardians being appointed for Michael and Robbie Rosenberg to write and tell him their views.

The GUARDIAN urges all readers who have not already done so to avail themselves of Surrogate Collins' invitation. Address: Surrogate William T. Collins, Surrogate's Court, Hall of Records, 21 Chambers St., New York City 7.

The children had been living happily with Mr. and Mrs. Abel Meeropol, with the consent of Mrs. Rosenberg and two maternal aunts, until the New York City Welfare Dept. charged they were being "neglected" and "exploited" and demanded that they be given in the care of the head of the Jewish Child Care Assn.

Domestic Relations Judge Jacob Fanken, without a hearing, turned the children over to one of the association's schools; his action was later reversed by State Supreme Court Justice James B. McNally, who restored them to Mrs. Rosenberg pending final court decision.

THE "LOST" DOCUMENT: A bill of particulars, given by the city March 30 in response to a demand by Miss Agrin, produced no charges of "neglect." To support its claim to take over guardianship of the children, it asserted that written authorization to commit the children "as a public charge" had been given the City Welfare Commissioner by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, while both were in detention in 1950 before their trial. The statement added:

"The original authorizations have been lost, destroyed or stolen."

The fact is that the children were removed from the Bronx Hebrew Children's Home by Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg in 1950 after they had been placed there by Ethel's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass who, according to Miss Agrin's original brief, neither wanted them nor could care for them properly.

THE KOREAN WAR: The bill of particulars based the charge of "exploitation" on these allegations:

"The names of these children have been exploited at meetings and by the distribution of literature in the U.S. and in Canada, in E. Germany and France at which the U.S. government has been attacked and defamed and at which the role of the U.S. in the Korean war has been misrepresented and distorted and at which the motives of the U.S. government in the prosecution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have been attacked and misrepresented. . . . (Mrs.) Sophie Rosenberg did not prevent the exploitation of the children by these un-American elements. . . . but . . . completely surrendered the control of the children to these elements. . . . Abel and Ann Meeropol . . . are identified with the same group or groups which have exploited the Rosenberg case and plight of the Rosenberg children for dissemination of anti-American propaganda."

The burden of the city's case was that the attempts to get justice for Michael's and Robbie's parents, save them from being orphaned, and—when their parents were dead—save them from destitution, constituted "exploitation." The children's "property" was said to consist of royalties from the Rosenbergs' Death House Letters; proceeds from the sale of Julius' business; the trust fund "in excess of \$40,000" raised without a penny of overhead expense by Bloch, and now administered without recompense by "the so-called Board of Trustees"; and

"... additional funds which will continue to be raised in the U.S., Canada and elsewhere. . . ."

SOCIAL WORKERS PROTEST: Surrogate Collins' secretary reported that "several hundred letters and telegrams

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from all parts of the U.S. and many cablegrams from France" had been received urging that the boys be left in the custody of the Rosenberg family.

On March 30 a statement signed by more than 250 social workers, including executives and psychologists, was submitted to Mayor Robert F. Wagner protesting the children's removal from the Meeropol home by the city. The statement said:

"We . . . consider it our professional responsibility to express strong disapproval of the way in which basic human considerations, as well as established child welfare practices, have been violated in this case. . . . We urge that thorough consideration be given to the needs of these children and that their emotional well-being be the only concern in planning for them."

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS IN THE GUARDIAN

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Was the evidence enough to convict? p. 5

THE FATE OF THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN

Lawyers challenge court on guardianship p. 7

DETROIT WARMS UP FOR WITCH-HUNT

Labor urges defiance of House probers p. 5

THE CRITICS LOOK AT AN HONEST FILM

And the Spectator looks at the critics p. 12

**NEXT WEEK: FULL REPORT ON THE CONVENTION
OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION IN DENVER**

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WAR & PEACE

Japan in uproar as U.S. H-Bomb affects 1,000-mile area Washington's meddling in Indo-China perils Geneva parley

By Tabitha Petram

TO the relaxation of world tension which was widely noted at year's end, and measurably increased by the Berlin conference, Washington had given its answer. Its H-bomb explosion in the Pacific, 250-600 times greater than Hiroshima, punctuated new boasts about its "new-look" strategy of "instant massive retaliation." This "pretty desperate doctrine" (Alsops, 3/26) was outlined in Secy. Dulles' Jan. 12 speech,

which high government sources off-the-record called "the most important speech that Mr. Dulles has ever made or is every likely to make" (Chester Bowles, N. Y. Times, 3/26).

A rash of reports on the readiness of U.S. African and European bases



Humanity, Paris

"This is the new American bubble gum."

served "sharper notice than ever that the U.S. is prepared for instant atomic warfare" (Christian Science Monitor, 3/3). The President's "right" to launch it is re-asserted—in face of allied pro-

tests—in the current Dulles-Eisenhower-Joint Chiefs attempt to refine the "new look."

A HEAP OF TROUBLE: The re-assertion came as business activity continued to slide (already more than in the 1949 recession); as the Geneva conference with China impended, with its allennas posed by French desire to end the Indo-China war; as demand for normal relations with China, and the campaign against the European Army, grew in allied countries. Faced with all this, Washington again sought to intensify the cold war (its preparations for world war) and expand the hot war.

Moscow's Pravda (NYT, 3/18) saw the U.S. "trying to set things up in Indo-China so that neither the Geneva nor any other conference could bring peace to that land." The warning, seemed underlined by an unusual Saturday Presidential conference (3/20) with top military and diplomatic officials on the "military and political crisis" arising out of Indo-China (NYT, 3/21); following a lunch with Gen. MacArthur and the Administration's refusal to say it would not send troops to Indo-China. Dulles and the Joint Chiefs were also

(Continued on Page 6)

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War & Peace

(Continued from page 1)

quitting the dispatch of more bombers, formation of an international police corps, forcing France to let the U.S. train native troops (hence, direct strategy), and "the conditions under which the U.S. would intervene directly in the war" (Reason, NYT, 3/22).

CONSIDER THE LETTUCE: Radioactive ashes from the H-bomb explosion were carried to unforeseen distances—afflicting 28 Americans, 326 Pacific Islanders and the 23-man crew of a Japanese fishing sampan, and contaminating through ocean currents eight fishing craft nearly 1,000 miles away. At Washington, fresh from their speculations, prepared for a still bigger H-bomb blast in April coincident with the Geneva conference, public ignorance continued about what is being done with this new power. Even the few official reports on the blast were called in question. Tokyo University's Dr. Masao Tsuruki contradicted U.S. reports that 21 of the 23 Japanese fishermen were not seriously affected, said they were suffering "acute radiation sickness." Nothing more was heard of other victims described by U.S. officials as well and happy.

In Washington the explosion let loose a welter of rumors. CFM's writer on atomic energy, Roland Sawyer, complaining of the ignorance in which Americans are kept, wrote (3/18):

"Suppose . . . some of the radioactive dust fell upon lettuce grown in California, which was then shipped to New York, where it . . . affected consumers. This suggestion . . . is made to point out such a thing could be possible . . . films in Rochester, N.Y., were contaminated from the blasts in Nevada not long ago."

IF THE PEOPLE KNEW . . . Sawyer is no reason for American ignorance. Sawyer noted: the U.S.S.R. can let "much of what is going on" in sampling the atmosphere. Dr. James Becket

But Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead

It is supposed that the Russians ordered the atomic bomb project then we thought they would because Dr. Henry Fuchs told them all that he had learned when he was at Los Alamos. At last week's meeting of industrialists in New York arranged by the Atomic Industrial Forum, Dr. James Becket, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Classification Office, said that neither the A-bomb nor the H-bomb was stolen from us by spies and that espionage played a minor role in the success of Soviet activities in developing atomic energy for war.

F. T. Times atomic editor Walter Baer, Esampford, March 31

Director of classification, who advised Americans (3/18) to stop kidding themselves Soviet scientists are incompetent or depend on stealing U.S. information, has warned that the present "strich-like" attitude on atomic secrets can lead to "a national catastrophe." Hitherto test explosions have been small, but as the blasts—either American or Soviet—get bigger radioactivity in the atmosphere increases. Sawyer hinted at the reasons for secrecy:

The stuff which American atomic scientists are using at present is tremendously potent, beyond human imagination to grasp—both in blast effect and radioactivity. Perhaps if the peoples of the world could be really informed of these dangers, some day, they would demand changes in policies and politicians. Perhaps not . . . Americans have been encouraged to depend on the strength which atomic weapons provide and have been told little about the enormity of the dangers likewise involved. They are held to be in a poor position to judge.

DISCUSSIONS: From Washington, "Free World" came no new voices demanding a change in policies and politicians, outlawing of atomic war, but in Japan, where the people literally saw the incident as a third atomic bombing (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 3/21), the "misshap" came "at the very time when popular resentment some high at

The rearmament program their government has agreed to undertake at insistent American prodding" (CSN, 3/18). The reaction, U.S. observers feared, "could generate a new wave of anti-Americanism . . . so grave as to cause Japan to re-evaluate its decision to rearm" (NYNT). Opposition parties demanded a world ban on all atomic tests.

Soviet nuclear and thermonuclear development has already canceled out A- and H-bombs as instruments of diplomacy, as British physicist P. M. S. Blackett pointed out (New Statesman, 2/13). Washington's continued attempt to exploit its bombs diplomatically indicated its bankruptcy. In the U.S.S.R.—where Premier Malenkov said (3/12) these weapons used as instruments of war mean "the destruction of world civilization"—top officials used the occasion of Supreme Soviet election campaigns to renew the peace initiative.

Malenkov denied that mankind's only alternatives are "a new world slaughter" or "continuation of the so-called cold war"; he stressed the importance of international negotiations as instruments of peace, challenged the capitalist world to "peaceful economic competition." Foreign Minister Molotov urged the West to re-study the European Security Treaty he proposed at Berlin, indicating the U.S.S.R. is prepared to discuss—and make concessions on—points the West found objectionable.

GENEVA SABOTAGE? This treaty, ignored by the U.S. press as a dead issue



General Eisenhower, Paris
Launching the new bomb.

since Berlin, is of continuing interest in Europe—especially in France, where the moderate press has heaped extraordinary bitterness and scorn on Foreign Minister Bidault's performance at Berlin. Claude Bourdet (L'Observateur, 2/25), asking "whose orders Bidault is following" since he "goes against the wishes of his own country, of his own parliament," wrote:

"One cannot but fear that at Geneva (he) will systematically play the same role of saboteur he played so well in Berlin. His opposition to peace in Viet Nam seems to be total."

The Tribune des Nations—half of whose Feb. 26 issue was devoted to satirical articles about Bidault—demanded repudiation of EDC, exploration of

7. . . The European collective security treaty suggested by Molotov and applicable both in the event of the present partition of Germany being prolonged, and in the event of unification. The underlying idea of the proposal is abandonment of the system of two blocs and restoration of allied unity, to be extended also to Germany.

LAWYERS SAY CHILDREN AND TRUST FUND ARE IN JEOPARDY

Court challenged on Rosenberg children

IN A BRIEF filed with Surrogate's Court last week, Gloria Agrin, attorney and secretary of the Rosenberg Children's Fund, challenged the court's jurisdiction to name a guardian for Michael and Robbie Rosenberg and the trust fund set up for them by the late Emanuel Bloch. Miss Agrin also demanded a bill of particulars spelling out the Welfare Dept.'s charges that the children are "neglected" and that they have been "exploited" for fund-raising.

The action against the children was instituted last Feb. 27 when five city representatives demanded immediate custody of the children at seven o'clock in the evening just as they were preparing for bed. Anne and Abel Meeropol, with whom the children had been living happily since Christmas, prevented their forcible removal that night, but next day Domestic Relations Judge Jacob Panken, without a hearing, assigned them to the Pleasantville Home of the Jewish Child Care Assn.

NO ACTION NEEDED: Three days later State Supreme Court Justice James B. McNally, acting on a writ of habeas corpus, turned the children over to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, with whom they have since been living pending final court action on the case.



ROBBIE ROSENBERG

In her brief Miss Agrin objected strenuously to the appointment of any guardian as unnecessary, and specifically opposed the appointment of Morton L. Delich, an attorney who heads the Jewish Child Care Assn., recommended by the Welfare Dept. If the court does assume jurisdiction, she argued that Mrs. Rosenberg and two maternal aunts of the boys, Ethel Goldberg and Lena Cohen, be named joint guardians. If this is denied, she reserved the right to propose other candidates for the guardianship.

She refuted all charges of "neglect" and "exploitation" and denied "that the best interests of the children will be served by the appointment by this Court of a general guardian for or guardians of the persons of the children." She further argued that a guardian cannot be appointed under the Social Welfare Law since the children are neither destitute nor dependent.

THE FUND: Miss Agrin also described how Bloch, in the last weeks of his life before his untimely death on Jan. 31, had made a tour of the U.S. and Canada and raised a large part of the fund of \$46,325.43, which is now in trust for the children and administered by herself and four other persons.

The brief recounted the experiences of the children since their mother Ethel Rosenberg was arrested in August, 1950 (Julius Rosenberg had been arrested earlier). They first went to live with Ethel's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, but she neither wanted them nor was able to care for them properly, the brief said. In October, 1950, the boys were placed in the Hebrew Children's Home in the Bronx, but they were extremely unhappy there and Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg took them into her home in July, 1951.

In the early part of 1952 the publicity attending their parents' trial led to a series of incidents against the boys both in school and in the neighborhood and for their protection they were sent to live with a couple in Toms River, N. J. In October, 1953 the local school

officials ruled that they were ineligible for school in Toms River because they were non-residents. At Christmas time that year they were taken to live with the Meeropols, with whom they made a fine and



MICHAEL ROSENBERG

rapid adjustment and whom they loved as their own parents.

ARMY OF COPS: The brief describes in some detail how the children were taken from the Meeropols and quotes a social worker employed by the Jewish Board of Guardians who argued for their immediate removal: "It won't hurt these children. They're used to it."

Police squad cars surrounded the block in which the Meeropol home was located, police were posted on nearby roofs and two guards spent the night in the hall outside the Meeropol door. In the morning Philip Sokol, Dept. of Welfare attorney, came with 15 uniformed policemen to escort the two boys to court.

The brief also quoted the last letter written by Julius Rosenberg just before his execution on June 19, 1953. It was addressed to Bloch and placed the boys in his care:

"Our children are the apple of our eye, our pride and most precious fortune. Love them with all your heart and always protect them in order that they grow up to be normal, healthy people. That you will do this I am sure but as their proud father I take the prerogative to ask it of you, my dearest friend and devoted brother. I love my sons most profoundly."

Grandmother gets Rosenberg boys; college dean is named co-guardian

By James Aronson

SURROGATE William T. Collins on April 5 gave Michael and Robbie Rosenberg in permanent custody to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. But, over the objections of counsel for the Rosenberg family, he appointed as dual "general guardian" for the children Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the N. Y. School of Social Work, to "protect" them from outside influences.

The reference to protection was puzzling in view of the fact that the Surrogate last week threw out the Welfare Dept. charges that Mrs. Rosenberg had not prevented the children from being exploited and used for propaganda purposes. His action last week supported the contention of counsel for the family that a Bill of Particulars—submitted by the Welfare Dept., to oppose Mrs. Rosenberg's guardianship—was nothing more than a collection of vague generalities.

THREE YEARS LATER: Michael, 11, and Robbie, 6, sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, have been living in New York with their grandmother since they were placed temporarily in her charge by Supreme Court Justice McNally on Feb. 20. McNally's decision overturned a ruling by Children's Court Justice Panken assigning the children to an institution. They had been abruptly removed on Feb. 17 from the home of Abel and Anne Meeropol where they had been living happily since last Christmas. Their removal from the Meeropols stirred a world-wide storm reminiscent of the protest against the execution of their parents on June 19, 1953.

Surrogate Collins' decision last Monday came exactly three years to the day after the sentencing of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year term at Alcatraz.



ROBBIE & MICHAEL ROSENBERG

No substitute for parents

STRANGER IN THE CASE: Attorneys for the family—Leonard Boughn, Gloria Agrin and Prof. Malcolm Sharp—objected to the naming of Johnson on the ground that he was a stranger, that his appointment was unnecessary because the Rosenberg family had taken excellent care of the children under the most trying circumstances. (Judge Panken, in refusing to allow the children to return to the Meeropols, had stressed the undesirability of "strangers" entering the case.) Philip Sokol, counsel to N. Y. Welfare Commissioner Henry J. McCarthy, declared Mrs. Rosenberg was "not qualified." The Surrogate overruled both.

Collins opened the hearing with a statement which he said would shorten the proceedings. He acknowledged widespread apprehension that the children would be institutionalized, said that would never happen "as long as I am Surrogate of N. Y. County." He said:

"The welfare of the children is the only paramount issue here; it is the only issue before the court. Hence extraneous matters, such as ideologies, are inadmissible. Nor are we concerned with the irrevocable past.

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... [The children] are entitled to as normal an upbringing, to as wholesome an environment ... as is possible in the circumstances.

"It goes without saying that there is no substitute for the loving care of parents. ... Hired or strange hearts are not natural hearts, no matter how solicitously they beat. Next to parents come close relatives whose natural devotion and interest will shield the children from the taunts and shadows of the past, the darts of the present, and who will in sum insure them an approximately normal and secure life free from publicity and contention."

HE WAS SATISFIED: The Surrogate ruled out Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, Ethel's mother, because of age, illness and lack of home space. He said two paternal uncles (both had joined the petition with Sophie Rosenberg and the Meers) and a paternal uncle were contributing to their mother's support, but were unable to take Robbie and Michael. He said he had read the record of the Supreme Court hearing at which Mrs. Rosenberg appeared and all other pertinent documents, and could ask for nothing further to attest to Mrs. Rosenberg's qualifications.

The grandmother, he said, was getting \$45 a week from the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund, created by attorney Emanuel Bloch before his death and at present administered by five trustees. This money was for the care of the children and for religious school training. Then he indicated he would appoint Mrs. Rosenberg as guardian unless there were objections.

Sokol rose and asked for a private hearing. After a conference at the bench attorneys for both sides retired with the Surrogate to his chambers. Seventy-five minutes later Collins admitted the press and announced his decision.

THE RECOMMENDATION: He said Dean Johnson had been recommended by the Jewish Board of Guardians, in a letter from its exec. director Herschel Alt, and had been endorsed by the JBG's legal adviser Frank Karselen, who is an officer of the ultra-conservative American Jewish Committee. Collins said he had received "more than 2,000 letters and cables" with advice which he had solicited. "I have all the workers of France here," he said, pointing to the pile. Throughout the hearing and after he appeared nervous and not overly anxious to prolong the talk with reporters.

Asked about the guardianship of the

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children's "property," also due for a decision that day, he said he had not yet decided. He ordered that the \$45 a week contribution from the Fund be continued, and that the fund money, estimated at over \$10,000, be placed in a savings bank (where it has been since its inception). Lawyers for the family have contended that the Fund, under the terms of the trust agreement, cannot be regarded as the children's property until they reach maturity. It is being administered with scrupulous accounting.

Dean Johnson, head of the N. Y. School, a Columbia University affiliate, since 1949, is a former judge of Children's Court in Quincy, Mass. Welfare Commissioner McCarthy said he was "delighted" with the appointment.

JOE HILL OUTDRAWS HEDDA HOPPER

Businessmen fail to take May Day; 10,000 at N.Y. rally

By Elmer Bendiner

THE May Day slogan of "Free Soda Pop" rallied only a small and subdued group of children to the banners of the businessmen's Fourteenth St. Assn. On upper Fifth Av. a man described as "Paul Revere Joe" called from the sound-truck of the Russian Anti-Communist Center in the Loyalty Day parade: "Wake up, America. The Reds are coming!" Springtime strollers smiled unexcitedly, fed the squirrels scampering out of Central Park.

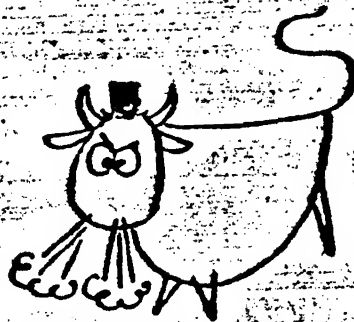
To drown out the 89-year-old tradition of labor parades, the singing of Joe Hill's songs, the shouting of old union slogans and the timely addition of new anti-war ones, the organizers of "Loyalty Day" had drawn on the city's arsenal of advertising hoopla, big names and TV time.

along with a blonde "parade queen" and 10-year-old girl in a cloak billed as "Little Miss Loyalty USA."

In the parade were more than veterans. There were traveling high-school girls in plumed helmets and shorts, uniformed life-guard corps from parochial schools as far away as Connecticut. They carried no discernible message, but the slogans to some grim young men in uniforms of black trousers, white shirts, black ties who marched under banners of Ukrainian Youth Organizations. (In recent years Ukrainians similarly uniformed have led anti-Semitic outbursts on the Lower East Side.)

THE LOST CHORD: They and small groups of DPs from other parts of the socialist world (some of these in mufflers) carried banners with slogans that defied chanting: "We fought and we'll continue to fight for freedom of nations and people." Nobody chanted from the ranks or the sidelines. Nobody raised a union banner.

"WHO DIED?" In Union Sq., where in other years the city's unionists would wind up parades that took 8-10 hours to pass, the Fourteenth St. Assn. liked to hold the fest from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The soda-pop here attracted a few children and some forenoon shoppers who in some surprise watched potato races.



GIRLS & HOODLUMS: On upper Fifth Av. the Veterans of Foreign Wars paraded its loyalty past hon. parade chairman Averell Harriman (reportedly a candidate for the Democratic governorship nomination). The march was led by Mayor Wagner and other city officials. Bernard Baruch sat in the reviewing stand.

CLIPPING FROM THE

National Guardian

MAY 10, 1937

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-D-17

7-8

Saturday afternoon "trunk warmer" and knowl of debaters talked animatedly about Indo-China, God and the joys of cigarette.

Some drunks hanting about predicted trouble "If the communists show up." A reporter asked a policeman: "Expect trouble?" The policeman said: "No, but an ounce of prevention." The reporter looked



about at the clouds of police, the un-uniformed but recognizable FBI men and plain-clothesmen, remarked: "You've got a couple of pounds here."

THE UNTIED FRONT: Close to 5 p.m. labor's May Day celebration, restricted to two hours, was set to begin at 8; the park took on a new note. A few VFW members (North Shore Post) in full regalia with wooden planks in their white holsters were joined by about a dozen others. The commander, a red-faced, heavy-set man who might have been playing soldier since World War I, marched through the park and began calling his forces together, pumping his hand up and down in the infantry signal for rallying men.

His army was hard to corral. They had joined the square's discussion groups, were shouting or flirting and clearly in no condition for combat if that was what the commander had in mind. It took close to half an hour to mobilize the men and by that time the square was filling up. Police guided them gently to the sidelines and they disappeared.

LATE START: May Day began at 6 p.m. when, in answer to

At noon Edwin Franko Goldman and his band played vigorously, to the delight of shoppers who seemed to approve of Saturday band music in public squares; some 1,500 paused to listen. The Dept. of Correction Band, made up of prison guards, took over the music for the presentation of a plaque to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover; the chief failed to appear and sent a N.Y. representative.

At the ceremony's climax an elderly lady passed by, looked at the solemn faces on the platform, the little knot of people in the square, and asked: "Who died?"

SCHEDULE EXPIRES: Hedda Hopper, Milton Berle, Phil Silvers, Edgar Bergen, Mortimer Snerd and Judge Jonah Goldstein performed throughout the afternoon. By 4 p.m., with two hours to run on their schedule, the show collapsed, having run out of performers and audience. A truck carted away the bunting and the largest of the loud-speakers. Only some 200 police remained in the square, in the park behind it the street

the traditional call from the Provisional Committee for the 9th Anniversary of May Day, some 15,000 people filled the square. It was a considerably larger crowd than last year's, and far greater than the all-day attendance drawn by the businessmen. These were not casual passers-by. They carried placards reading "35-Hour Week"; "Support FEPC"; "Jet Must Go"; "Ban H-Bombs"; "Repeal Smith Act"; "Repeal Taft-Hartley"; "No More K-ees in Indo-China"; "18-Year-Olds Must Vote"; "Stop Witch-hunts—Save Our Schools."

From the platform Howard Fast contrasted the crowd before him with the Loyalty Day parade uptown. He told of the Chock-Full-O'-Nuts float in that parade and said: "I learned that they meant loyalty to Chock Full O' Nuts."

"DULLES MUST LISTEN," GUARDIAN gen. manager John T. McManus recalled labor's great names, drew cheers at the mention of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Paul Robeson, with an eye to Geneva, said: "The world wants peace and Dulles and his cronies will have to listen." When the crowd sang "We Shall Not Be Moved," Robeson joined in.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, whose husband is serving 30 years in Alcatraz as a "spy" in the Rosenberg case, spoke while the crowd waved placards demanding: "Free Morton Sobell—Vindicate the Rosenbergs—Protect their Children." Others who spoke were Mrs. Victoria Garvin, secy. of the N.Y. Negro Labor Council; author-publisher Albert Kahn, Jesus Colon, Dr. Doxey Wilkerson of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

NO COCKROACHS: A small contingent from the Russian Anti-Communist Center tried

to wedge its way through the crowd and seemed disgruntled when police turned them away. The cockroaches who had waited in the park stayed there.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn summed up the day's score when she told the cheering thousands that the square, "baked" in labor's history, would not be surrendered to "cockroach businessmen or grand capitalism."

ADVERTISEMENT



Monument by George Salendre, Paris, 1954

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

DO THEIR NAMES STILL BURN
IN YOUR HEART LIKE A FLAME?

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *National Guardian*

DATED *May 24, 1954*

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

65-15398-P-172

W.H. 243 D

INDEXED

Harrington

YOU are the men and women who were the first to cry out against the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg . . . against the 30 year sentence for Morton Sobell.

Your voices became the single voice of mankind.

You are the men and women who are pledged to fulfill Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's last words: "Never let them change the truth of our innocence."

June 19th will mark one year since the Rosenbergs died.

Their courage—and yours in fighting to save them—helped bring a new spirit of resistance to repression in our country.

Morton Sobell's courage—and yours in fighting to free him from Alcatraz—will give this resistance new strength.

The truth in this case—in pamphlets, books, ads, leaflets, and speeches—will find its way into a million homes within the next six months.

It will take tremendous dedication, devotion, and funds to do this. But the price is small—compared to our country's gain.

Your time and your funds are urgently needed.

Give as much as you can **TODAY**.

Remember The Rosenbergs—Justice For Morton Sobell

Natl Comm. to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Av., New York 18, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$ to help vindicate the Rosenbergs
and to secure justice for Morton Sobell.

Name

Address

City Zone State

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO SARAH LICHTENBERG

THREE PUERTO RICANS AND A MURDER

Youths maintain their innocence to lawyers at meeting in Ethel Rosenberg's death cell

IN THE Sing Sing death cell where Ethel Rosenberg calmly awaited her execution a year ago, three Puerto Rican youths also facing death met with their lawyers last week and repeated firmly their claims of innocence.

Concepcion Estrada Correa, 27, told the lawyers: "Even now, if they give me ten years, I wouldn't take it—because I'm innocent."

Estrada Correa and two companions, Henry Matthews (originally Massio), also 27, and Pedro Antonio Rios, 22, are under sentence of death for the murder of 85-year-old Mrs. Anna Levy a year ago. Originally sentenced to die the week of May 10, their execution was stayed pending appeal.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS: They were tried during the hysteria over the shooting in Congress by Puerto Rican

nationalists. The case against them left many questions unanswered (GUARDIAN, 5/3, 10, 17). Indicated police third-degree methods were used to extract statements from defendants and witnesses. One key witness retracted his testimony against the three, later retracted his retraction.

At the lawyers' interview last week the three made no comment about Ethel Rosenberg, who had lived in the cell which they now used as a conference room. The guards, though, talked freely, recalling her singular composure and bravery on the way to death.

THE BATTLE AHEAD: The three young men were reported in fair physical shape, calm and actively interested in the pending legal battle for their lives. The appeal will probably be heard in the fall.

Each of the men told their lawyers they had read through the documents and opinions in the case of Pete Hernandez of Texas.

Earlier this month the Supreme Court reversed the murder conviction of Hernandez, on the ground that Mexican-Americans had been systematically excluded from the panels out of which the jury that convicted him was picked. The three Puerto Ricans were tried by a blue-ribbon jury of businessmen without a single Puerto Rican or Negro on it.

From many quarters last year there were signs of growing protest. The General Confed. of Puerto Ricans has set up a permanent committee to press for a new trial. The American Labor Party's Council on Puerto Rican Community Affairs was preparing to recommend action by the ALP State Convention at the week-end.

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N.Y.

DATED

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National Guardian
May 31, 1954

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NEW YORK	

Detroit

MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, widow of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to be held on Wed., June 16, 8:30 p.m. at 5000 Joy Road (Rainbow Hall).

65-15348-D-174

CLIPPING FROM THE
National Guardian
N. Y.
JUN 7 1954
DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
 First Anniversary of Their Death
 Free Him From Alcatraz

ROSENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING
 THURSDAY, JUNE 17TH, 8 P. M.
 CHATEAU GASTON, 105 E. FORTY-THIRD ST. (at 4th Ave.)
 Tickets at \$1. Incl. hot beverage at National Committee to Free the Rosenbergs
 Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, 100 West 47th St. 10-1-54

65-15348-D-18

CLIPPING FROM

N. Y. *National Guardian*

DATED JUN 7 1954

NEW YORK

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IT WILL BE ONE YEAR ON JUNE 19

Rosenberg memorial meetings all over U.S.

JUNE 19 will mark a year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died in the electric chair. In New York City a memorial meeting will be held Thurs. Eve., June 17, at Chateau Gardens, 105 Houston St. near Second Av. Other memorial meetings will be held in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Baltimore and other cities.

The meetings will emphasize the campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, young scientist sentenced to 30 years as a "co-conspirator" in the Rosenberg case, but who was not charged with possessing or imparting any knowledge of atom-bomb "secrets." Nationwide circulation of petitions call-

ing for Sobell's removal from Alcatraz prison is now getting under way. Addressed to James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the petitions state:

"Law and custom have established Alcatraz as a prison for criminals who, by the number or violence of their crimes, their attempts at escape, by attacks on prison guards, must be kept in extreme isolation. . . . Mr. Sobell does not fit into any of the categories of prisoners kept in Alcatraz. He has never been charged with any previous crime. We believe that imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz is an unusual and unprecedented punishment. We therefore

respectfully petition that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal institution."

FT. MONMOUTH HOAX: The meetings will also protest assertions by Sen. McCarthy and his counsel Roy Cohn, during the current hearings, that a "Rosenberg-Sobell spy ring" still exists at Fort Monmouth. The Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case recently requested that a statement by Sobell last December be inserted in the record of the hearing:

"I have heard from my attorneys and read in the magazines that Sen. McCarthy is using the charge of association with me as a threat against other scientists. The same methods and personnel are now being used by Sen. McCarthy as were used by the Atty. Gen.'s office to bring about my conviction. This continuation and broadening out of the

spy scare can only result in the same terrible consequences to other innocent people as it has already had for me. . . . Even three and one-half years in prison have not shaken my faith that I was right in telling the truth of my innocence even if it meant being sent to Alcatraz. As soon as the American people understand that the same methods which are now being so vigorously denounced were used to bring about my unjust conviction, I will be vindicated."

SENATE PROBE ASKED: The memorial meetings will also press for action on a pending request that the Senate Judiciary Committee investigate the conduct of the Atty. General's office in the Rosenberg case.

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65-15348-D-176

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Chicago

FRIENDS OF MANDEL TERNAN
Keep open Sat., June 26, for huge
dinner-tribute to Mandel, arranged
by group of friends. Watch for
details later. B. Brall, Chairman
of Committee.

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS—
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
Rosenberg Memorial Meeting. Pre-
siding: Miss Pearl Hart, Prof.
Stephen Love, Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Rabbi S. Burr Yampol. Thurs.
June 17, 8:15 p.m., Curtiss Hall
610 S. Michigan Av. Adm. \$1. Ausp.
Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

65-15348-D-177

CLIPPING FROM THE

National Guardian

DATED JUN 7 1954

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

For Ethel and Julius

KULLIVAN, IND.

In memory of these two martyrs, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, enclosed please find \$5 for your ongoing fund, and \$5 to the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The despicable Cohn and the smirking Jenkins may have their ghoulish willfulness for the TV audience, and the journalistic pimps may refer to the Rosenbergs as "convicted spies," but the inscrutable mills of the gods are grinding, and a terrible judgment of eternal infamy awaits Kaitzoon, Cohn, McGrath, McGranery, Brownell, Truman, Eisenhower and the Supreme Court justices who refused even to review the manifest denial of elementary justice in the shockingly brutal and unfair trial (Judge) Norval H. H. Ford.

65-15348-D-178

CLIPPING FROM THE
National Guardian
N. Y.
DATED JUN 28 1954
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

If We Die

You shall know, my sons, shall know
Why we leave the song unsung,
The book unread, the work undone,
To lie beneath the sod.

Mourn no more, my sons, no more,
Why the lies and smears were framed,
The tears we shed, the hurt we bore,
To all shall be proclaimed.

Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile—
And green above our resting place,
The killing end, the world rejoices
In brotherhood and peace.

Work and build, my sons, and build
A monument to love and joy,
To human worth, to faith we kept
For you, my sons, for you!

Ethel Rosenberg

This week is the anniversary of the
execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
See p. 2.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

National Guardian

DATED

June 14, 1954

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65-15348-D-178

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THE CRUELEST HOAX IN HISTORY

What the state said then

"YOUR crime is worse than murder. Plain, deliberate murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed. . . . Your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

—Federal Judge Irving Kaufman,
sentencing Ethel and Julius
Rosenberg to death, April 5, 1951.

"I CAN only say that, by immeasurably increasing the chances of atomic war, the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world. The execution of two human beings is a grave matter. But even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose deaths may be directly attributable

What the experts say now

THE man in the Atomic Energy Commission responsible for classifying nuclear data warned here yesterday that an 'ostrich-like' attitude about atomic secrets could lead to a national catastrophe.

Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, said it was time to stop believing that Soviet scientists are incompetent. . . . The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies, Dr. Beckerley emphasized. Espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets, he said. . . . at a meeting of industrialists at the Biltmore Hotel. . . . "The Russians have the skills and the plants to make fission materials and bombs," he said. . . . Atom bombs and hydrogen bombs are not matters that can be stolen and transmitted in the form of information, Dr. Beckerley said, in emphasizing the unimportance of spying in nuclear physics.

—N. Y. Times, March 17, 1951.

to what these spies have done."

President Eisenhower in his second refusal to grant the Rosenbergs clemency, June 19, 1951.

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